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CALIFORNIA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE



OFFICIAL SOUVENIR AND PROGRAM

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEE
BY H.S.CROCKER COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO.

PRICE 10 CTS.

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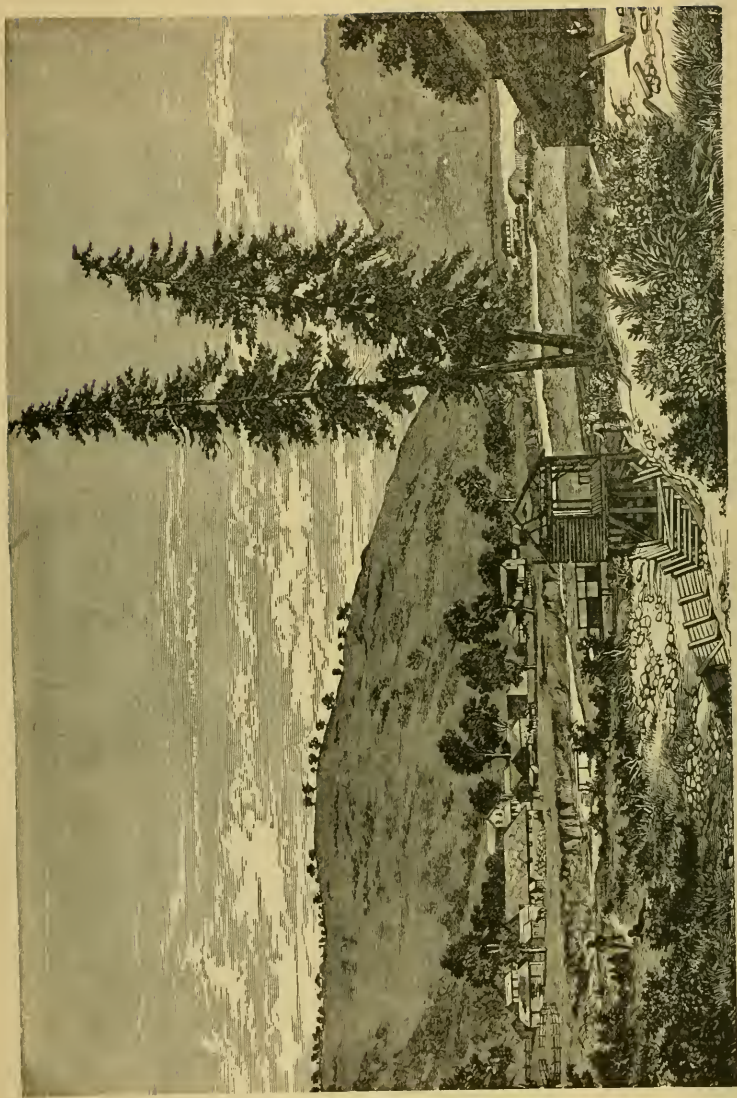
Official souvenir of
California's golden
jubilee

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THE DIPLOMA OF THE SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.



SUTTER'S MILL, WHERE GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1848.

From the painting by Nahl.

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR

OF

California's Golden Jubilee

HELD AT

SAN FRANCISCO



CALIFORNIA

Beginning January 24, 1898,

and

Ending January 29, 1898.

CONTAINING THE

PROGRAMME OF EACH DAY'S EVENTS,

With Much Reading Matter of Interest Pertaining
to the Discovery of Gold, and
Many Illustrations.

Compiled and Published Under the Supervision of the Jubilee Committee.

H. S. CROCKER COMPANY, PRINTERS.

The Governor's Proclamation.

It is contemplated that the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in California be celebrated on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1898. Recognizing the significance of that event, and the influence which that discovery has exercised upon the destinies of California and the history of the world, and having been thereunto requested, I, James H. Budd, Governor of California, do hereby proclaim and appoint Monday, January 24, A. D. 1898, a legal holiday.



JAMES H. BUDD, Governor of California.

MAYOR PHELAN'S CALL FOR A CELEBRATION.

California's Golden Jubilee is the celebration of an event which meant everything for California, a great deal for the Union, and much for the world.

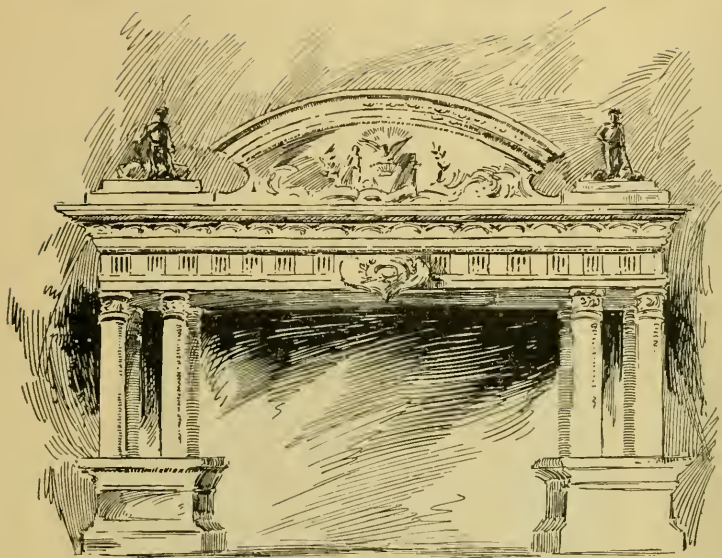
On January 24, 1848,—fifty years ago—gold was discovered by Marshall. At once—Minerva-like—a State sprang into existence. California and all its subsequent history and development, anticipating ordinary processes by two hundred years, took their inspiration from that day. The world was enriched, and the fame of the new State sounded from pole to pole.



JAMES D. PHELAN, Mayor of San Francisco.

Californians would fail in their duty to themselves, to their State and to their country if they did not fittingly celebrate an event upon which so much depended. A celebration will honor a worthy and patriotic sentiment, recall the fact to the minds of men that this is still "the Golden State," and at the same time attract the argonauts of 1898, now about to seek the golden fleece in the far North. Bearing in mind that our State's gold is not only in the hills and streams, but in the sunshine, flowers, fruits, grains and wine,—perennially and inexhaustibly golden,—let us make the Golden Jubilee Celebration commensurate with the golden possessions of California, and the golden promise of the years to come.

JAMES D. PHELAN,
Mayor.



THE JUBILEE ARCH.

Programme of Events, Jubilee Week.



MONDAY, JANUARY 24.

Grand Parade at 10:30 A. M.

Route:—From foot of Market Street west to Montgomery, north on Montgomery to Montgomery Avenue, west to Kearny, south on Kearny to Market, west on Market to Van Ness Avenue, where the procession counter-marches past reviewing stand and disbands.

Afternoon:—Musical and Literary Exercises at Woodward's Pavilion.

Evening:—Grand Ball by Pacific Parlor, N. S. G. W., at Native Sons' Hall.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

Native Daughters' Day:—Reception, day and evening, concluding with a dance at Native Sons' Hall.

Afternoon:—Football game at Central Park.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.

Afternoon:—Military athletics at Central Park.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.

Afternoon and Evening:--Grand Fiesta de Vaqueros, Cowboy Tournament, Rodeo and Spanish Fandango.

Evening:--Grand Turn Fest at Woodward's Pavilion, at 8 P. M., concluding with a ball.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.

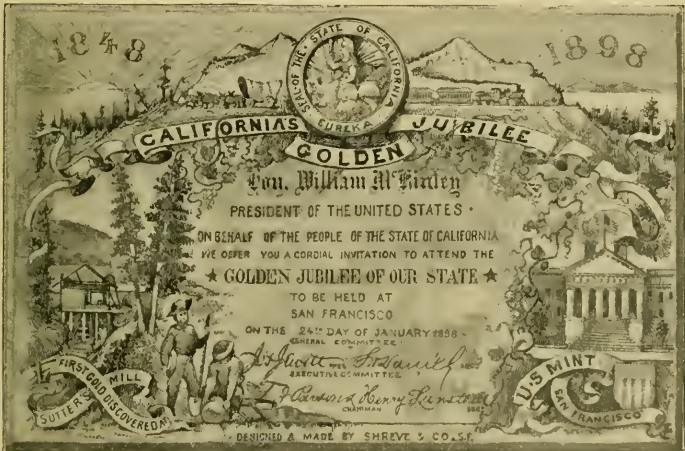
Morning and Afternoon:--Military maneuvers at the Presidio, by troops of the regular army stationed at posts in the vicinity.

Afternoon and Evening:--Continuance of the Grand Fiesta de Vaqueros, Cowboy Tournament, Rodeo and Spanish Fandango.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.

Children's Day at Golden Gate Park:--Competitive Calisthenics, participated in by girls from twenty of the city grammar schools.

Note.--Additional features for the Jubilee week will be published from time to time in the daily papers.



The Invitation sent to the President of the United States, engraved upon a plate of gold.

THE PARADE.

The Golden Jubilee Parade will be a picturesque pageant, glittering with color and rich in emblems appropriate to the occasion. It will tell the story of California's progress, taking the observer back to the days of the Argonauts, and then carrying him, by a series of living views, once more into the present.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Chief of Police.....I. W. LEES.
Platoon of Police.
Band.

Grand Marshal.....JOHN F. MORSE.
Chief of Staff, COL. JAMES F. SMITH.
Chief Aid, JOHN A. KOSTER.
GOVERNOR JAMES H. BUDD AND STAFF,
Escorted by Signal Corps, N. G. C., CAPT.
PERKINS, Commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Infantry Band, U. S. A.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. R. SHAFER, Com-
manding U. S. Troops.
First Regiment U. S. Infantry.



"PANNING OUT." (From an old cut.)

Band.

U. S. Artillery Battalion (consisting of two light batteries).

Battalion Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
Band.

Second Brigade, National Guard of California,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. H. WARFIELD,
Commanding.

Fifth Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., COL. R. D.
FAIRBANKS, Commanding.
Band.

Fifth Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., LIEUT.
BURNETT, Commanding.
Band.

Naval Battalion, N. G. C., CAPT. C. F. TURNER,
Commanding.

Executive Committee, California's Golden Jubilee, in carriages.

Veterans of the Mexican War, in carriages.
MAYOR JAMES D. PHELAN and Members of
the Board of Supervisors, in carriages.

Regents of the State University, in carriages.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, JOHN F. PINKHAM.

Float.....Aborigines.
Band.

President of the Day, JOHN H. JEWETT; Orator
of the Day, Hon. NILES SEARLS; Chaplain
of the Day, Rev. S. H. WILLEY; Reader
of Poem, MISS CLARA WITTENMEYER; in
carriages.

Officers of the Society of California Pioneers,
in carriages.

Directors of the Society of California Pioneers,
in carriages.

Ex-Presidents of the Society of California Pioneers,
in carriages.

Companions of JAMES WILSON MARSHALL at
the time of his discovery of gold: JAMES
S. BROWN, Salt Lake City, Utah; AZARIAH
SMITH, Manti, San Pete County, Utah;
WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON, Ramah, Valencia
County, N. M.; HENRY W. BIGLER, St.
George, Utah.

Float.....Sutter's Mill.

Early Pioneers, in carriages.

Senior Members of the Society of California
Pioneers, in carriages.

Junior Members of the Society of California
Pioneers, on foot.

Other Societies of Pioneers.

THIRD DIVISION.

Band.

Marshal, LIEUT.-COL. BURNS.

Exempt Firemen, members drawing Fire Engine
manufactured in New York in 1820,
brought to California in 1849. Formerly
the property of President Van Buren.

Exempt Engine built in 1852, drawn by horses.
Board of Fire Commissioners and Exempt Fire-
men, in carriages.

Chief of Fire Department, D. T. SULLIVAN.
Steam Fire Engine, Hose Cart, Chemical En-
gine and Hook and Ladder of the present day.
Band.

Veteran Firemen in uniform, Visiting Firemen
in uniform.

FOURTH DIVISION.

First Section.

Band

Chief of Section, EDWIN L. HEAD.

Native Sons of the Golden West.

Grand Officers in carriages.

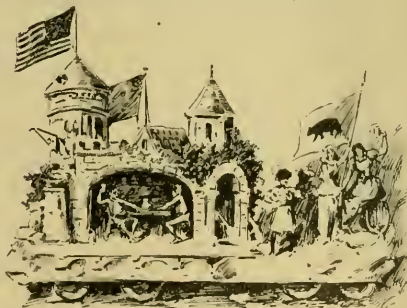
Mounted Indians, Mexicans in costume,
mounted.

Float.....Mission.
Miners in costume.

Float.....Thirty-first Star of the Union.
Golden Gate Parlor No. 29, Mission Parlor
No. 38, San Francisco Parlor No. 49.

San Francisco Boys' Club Association, LIEUT.
C. F. SEITZ, Commanding, escorting El
Dorado Parlor No. 52.

Rincon Parlor No. 72, Stanford Parlor No. 76,
Verba Buena Parlor No. 84.



JUBILEE PARADE FLOAT.

Second Section.

Marshal and Aids.
Band.

Mount Tamalpais Parlor No. 64, Sea Point Parlor No. 158, Nicasio Parlor No. 183, Piedmont Parlor No. 120, Athens Parlor No. 195, Brooklyn Parlor No. 151, Redwood Parlor No. 66, Mayfield Parlor No. 166, Bay City Parlor No. 104, Niantic Parlor No. 105, National Parlor No. 118, Columbia Parlor No. 21, Hesperian Parlor No. 137, Alcatraz Parlor No. 145, Alcalde Parlor No. 154, South San Francisco Parlor No. 157.

Third Section.

Marshal and Aids.
Band.

Sequoia Parlor No. 160, Precita Parlor No. 187, Olympia Parlor No. 189, Presidio Parlor No. 194, Wisteria Parlor No. 127 (in wagons), Native Daughters of the Golden West.
Float.....Golden Star of the Union.

FIFTH DIVISION.

First Section.

Chief of Sections, C. J. McCORMACK.
Marshal, J. F. DIGNAN.
Baud.

K. R. B. Rifles.

Ancient Order of Hibernians of America (Local and Visiting Orders).

Second Section.

Marshal, P. J. TAMONY.
Band.

Celtic Union, composed of the following organizations: County Leitrim Club, Knights of St. Patrick, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance of California, Knights of Tara, Tyrone, Fermanagh and Donegal Society, Knights of the Red Branch, Unity Alliance, S. P. A. of A., County Monaghan Club, Gaelic Literary Society, Harmony Alliance, S. P. A. of A., Pacific Alliance, S. P. A. of A.



JUBILEE PARADE FLOAT.



An Old Time Arrastra.

SIXTH DIVISION.

First Section.

Chief of Sections, RUDOLPH HEROLD, JR.
Marshal, A. BECKER.

Hannoveraner Verein, Mounted.
Band.

San Francisco Schützen Verein, Independent Rifles, California Schützen Club.

Second Section.

Marshal and Aids.
Baud.

San Francisco Turu Verein, Vorwärts Turn Verein, Baker Verein.

Third Section.

Marshal and Aids.
Band.

Verein Eintracht, Schützen Turners, Members Mission Turn Verein.

Fourth Section.

Marshal and Aids.
Band.

Krieger Verein, other German Societies.
FloatAgriculture.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

First Section.

Band.

Marshal, GEORGE S. MIEHLING, and Aids.
Drum and Fife Corps.
Public School Children.

Lincoln Grammar School, Horace Mann Grammar School, Washington Grammar School, Pacific Heights Grammar School, John Swett Grammar School, Crocker Grammar School, Hamilton Grammar School, Franklin Grammar School, Missiou Grammar School, James Lick Grammar School, Everett Grammar School.

Second Section.

Marshal, H. C. F. STAHL, and Aids.
Drum and Fife Corps.

Hancock Grammar School, Adams Cosmopolitan School, Columbia Grammar School, Clement Grammar School, Burnett Primary School, Irving Scott Primary School, Buena Vista Primary School.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

First Section.

Marshal and Aids.

League of the Cross Cadets, Col. WM. P. SULLIVAN, JR., Commanding.

League of the Cross Band.

Band.

Young Men's Institute.

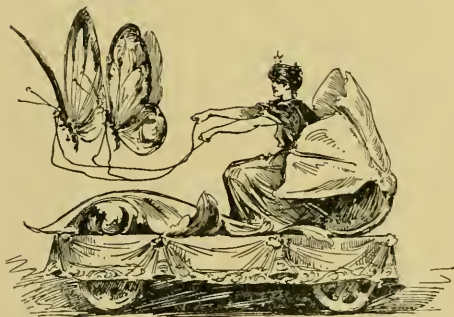
Second Section.

Marshal and Aids.

Band.

Grand Officers Young Men's Institute, in carriages.

In addition to the foregoing organizations placed in line, there will be others, which, at the present writing, have not yet received their assignments, notably a band of Cowboys and Indians; a company of Japanese, in uniform, which will parade displaying day fireworks; also a Chinese Battalion, in Oriental costume, bearing the decorative emblems peculiar to their nation. The following floats will appear, in addition to those enumerated: "San Francisco," "Horticulture," "Navigators," "Pioneer Train," "Civilization," "Eschscholtzia," "Raising the Flag at Monterey," "Brewers' Association," and many others, which are in course of preparation.



JUBILEE PARADE FLOAT.

The following is the programme of the musical and literary exercises, to be held at Woodward's Pavilion on Monday afternoon :

Grand Instrumental Concert.

I P. M.

FIRST REGIMENT BAND, N. G. C., Chas. H. Cassasa, Director.

1. Anthem—"Star Spangled Banner" Key
2. (a) Intermezzo—"Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni
- (b) "Caprice" Perlet
3. Potpourri—"Faust" Gounod
4. Humoresque—"Arkansas Traveler" Williams
- Introducing humorous variations for all the principals of the band.
5. Popular Patrol Cassasa
6. Descriptive piece—"A Cavalry Charge" Leuders
- Depicting the charge of a mounted squadron.
7. Waltz—Toujours-ou-Jamais Waldteufel
8. Popular medley selection Boettger
- Introducing the latest popular songs.
9. Selection—"Lucia di Lammermoor" Donizetti
10. March—"American Republic" Thiele

Programme of Exercises.

2 P. M.

Introduction of President of the Day.

1. Prayer by the Chaplain REV. S. H. WILLEY
2. Remarks by the President of the Day J. H. JEWETT,
President of the Society of California Pioneers.
3. Song—"California," Words by MARY LAMBERT, Music by JOHN HARADEN PRATT
RHYS THOMAS, accompanied by the composer.
4. California's Greeting His Excellency, JAMES H. BUDD, Governor of California
5. Patriotic State Song—"Hail California" Written by JOSEPHINE GRO
Chorus of Public School Children, assisted by Harmony Choral Club, directed by composer.
6. San Francisco's Welcome His Honor, JAMES D. PHELAN, Mayor of San Francisco
7. Song—"49" Words by JOAQUIN MILLER, music by LEILA FRANCE
Knickerbocker Quartette—Mr. F. L. Purdy, 1st tenor; Mr. C. M. Elliot, 2d tenor;
Mr. D. B. Crane, 1st bass; Mr. L. A. Larsen, 2d bass.
8. Oration HON. NILES SEARLS
9. Melodies of "'49," Cassasa's Military Band
10. "Bridal of the Birds" Harmony Quintet
Miss Lena Hachmeister, Mrs. N. B. Frisbie, Mrs. John Madden, Mrs. Robert
Lloyd, Mrs. Alice Whitby Lewis.
11. Poem—"California's Golden Jubilee" SISTER ANNA RAPHAEL, a Native Daughter
Recited by MISS CLARA WITENMYER, a Native Daughter.
12. "Now Tramp o'er Moss and Fell" Bishop
The solo by MISS ATKINS, Harmony Choral Club, Robert Lloyd, Director.
13. Remarks by ELIZA D. KEITH, a Native Daughter.
14. "Star Spangled Banner" Key
MRS. MARTIN SCHULTZ.
15. Remarks by HON. WM. G. MURPHY, Pioneer and Survivor of the Donner Party.
16. "America" Smith
Chorus of Public School Children, assisted by Harmony Choral Club.
17. Benediction REV. S. H. WILLEY
March—"Press Club" Gro
Cassasa's Military Band.

Programme of the Grand Fiesta de Vaqueros.

Cowboy Tournament, Rodeo and Spanish Fandango, to be held at Central Park, Eighth and Market Streets, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, afternoon and evening. This entertainment will present a realistic and vivid picture of the sports, pastimes and contests of early days in California, by the miners, Mexicans, Indians and rancheros.

Lassoing cattle and wild horses.
Corral lassoing on foot.
Daring feats of horsemanship and riding wild horses.
Trick and fancy riding.
Quick saddling, mounting, dismounting and unsaddling.
Hanging a horse thief.
The Pony Express.
The Chase for a Bride, a popular diversion of the Rodeo.
Attack on a prairie schooner by Indians, repulsed by cowboys and miners
Indian war dances and ceremonies.
Spanish Fandango.
Miscellaneous Spanish dances.

THE MINING FAIR.

On Monday, January 31st, immediately after the Jubilee Week, an exposition of California's mining resources will be opened at Mechanics' Pavilion, lasting for a period of five weeks. The management is under the direction of a joint committee, consisting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, the members of the various Mining Organizations, and the Jubilee Committee. All of the counties in the State will contribute mineral products, thus producing a display of mineral wealth that could be seen in its entirety at no other time, and certainly in no other State.

In addition to the show of rare and precious specimens and ores, all of the machinery, engineering and mechanical, and all of the appliances and appointments, pertaining to mines, may be seen, thus giving the observer an object lesson in mines and mining, of particular interest just at this time by reason of the recent



FROM "LONDON PUNCH," 1850.

(Representing all the world setting out for California at the time of the gold excitement.)

discovery of the Klondike fields. Probably no other city in the world could give such a complete and practical illustration of the needs of the miner as San Francisco, with her experience of fifty years, nor has any other city the power to so cheaply, and yet completely, supply those needs.

It must not be supposed, however, that the interest of the Fair will be confined to those who are miners or intending to become miners. There will be a vast number of sights to amuse the public at large, such as a lake of quicksilver, living illustrations of the humors and hardships of a miner's life, practical workings of machinery, reproduction, in real earth and timber, of the famous North Bloomfield Mine, with many other remarkable scenic effects. These features will be further varied by a series of contests of skill and endurance, and enlivened by good music.

EUREKA!

Fifty years ago to-day a man stood shouting in the wilderness, "I have found it! I have found it!" His hand held rigidly aloft a scrap of yellow metal. It was gold! Being a simple man and ignorant of the fact that he was a maker of world history, an accident of Fate, he naturally thought to turn his find to his and his companions' profit solely, limiting the rich secret to their own small circle. But see how Fate made little of his intentions, and how events, like a herd of stampeded cattle, overrode his plans.



Seal of Society of California Pioneers.

There were other men and also a woman in this camp in the wilderness, and they shared the secret, and soon it was traveling. Just how is not known. One account relates that the woman, having no one else to tell it to, narrated the great event to a passing teamster, who happened providentially along. But he was a doubting teamster, and the woman finally gave him one of the little scraps of gold,—thus triumphantly convincing him. And so the teamster went his dusty way, and at the first tavern sold the metal to quench his thirst, and with it went the story. Others again say that one of the laborers grew tired of work, and, quitting, took with him some of the shining bits he had picked up in the creek bed. Presently he fell in with a man who had been a practical miner in another country, who stared and questioned, and forthwith hastened to the scene with pick and pan,—the forerunner of untold thousands of other men with picks and pans. But what does it matter how the story leaked away? It was the world's secret, not theirs; and, while at first it crept forth in devious whisperings, it was not long before it was passing from mouth to mouth, outspoken, and ever as it passed the sound of it grew louder, thrilling and vibrating in the hearts of those who heard and passed it on to others, until its mighty voice went thundering to the four corners of the earth,—EUREKA! EUREKA! I HAVE FOUND IT!

And now occurred one of those wonderful surgings onward of humanity, of which history holds not a few examples, when the old order of things is overthrown and the new order arises on its ruins. Into this empty, sunny camp came a deluge of humanity. Before the summer had gone, fifty years ago, the few small towns of California had discharged their entire population into the newly discovered gold regions. In the following year, 1849, it is estimated that thirty thousand of the people living east of the Rocky Mountains had started for California by land, while twenty-three thousand more had set out by way of the sea, while from foreign countries, some thirty thousand others had turned their faces toward the Golden Gate. What an army was this advancing host, constantly swelled by other advancing thousands, bearing in their hands the very first year the gift of statehood for California! And what a war was that they waged! War with the forces of nature, with heat and cold, in the loneliness of the desert, where not so much as the shadow of a waiting vulture's wing interposed between dying eyes and the pitiless sun, or in the silent mountain fastnesses, where men were lulled to death in the gently falling snow; war with hunger, with wild beasts, with savage Indians, and war with the brute passions, which kennel in the human

breast and stir and rear themselves mightily in times like these, when man is very near to nature, and the law lies in his own right hand.

There are many good people in this world with whom the word gold is synonymous with evil. No doubt the desire for it, or the use of it, in individual cases, unbridled by morality and intelligence, gives some warrant for this stigma. But gold is a mighty force in the betterment of humanity at large, stimulating to activity and endeavor; and perhaps no more striking example of its power can be found than in the results following Marshall's discovery. In fifty years a wilderness sparsely populated by a few civilized people and savages became transformed into a fertile, life-giving land, sheltering peaceful, beautiful homes, pretty villages, thriving towns and great cities, with harbors crowded with shipping; while everywhere are schools, and colleges, and institutions for the cultivation and promulgation of art, science and literature. Nor was the influence of this epoch confined to the Pacific States alone, for during that mighty convulsion of our nation, the Civil War, California and its wealth was a most potent factor in the preservation of our national integrity, with all its resultant benefits to its millions of inhabitants. What, then, though individual lives were wrecked in that great movement! Nay, the lives of the very men who made the discovery ruined, swept away in the great onward rush of events, so that they died in poverty and bitterness of spirit! What then! They did not know, they could not see the hidden hand of Destiny. But we of to-day, the descendants and heirs of these old pioneers who stand amidst our noble heritage, surrounded by that wondrous metal for which they toiled, transmuted by the years into golden grain and golden sunshine, into golden fruit and golden poppied hills, we know, we understand, and bare our heads in reverential gratitude.

“ '49.”

We have worked our claims,
We have spent our gold,
Our barks are astrand on the bars;
We are battered and old,
Yet at night we behold
Outcroppings of gold in the stars.

Chorus—

Tho' battered and old,
Our hearts are bold,
Yet oft do we repine
For the days of old,
For the days of gold,
For the days of forty-nine.

Where the rabbits play,
Where the quail all day
Pipe on the chaparral hill;
A few more days,
And the last of us lays
His pick aside, and all is still.

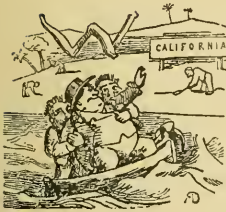
Chorus—

We are wreck and stray,
We are cast away,
Poor, battered old hulks and spars;
But we hope and pray,
On the judgment day,
We shall strike it up in the stars.

Chorus—

—JOAQUIN MILLER.

THE STORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD.



From London "Punch," 1849.

It was in the fall of 1847 that Marshall began building that famous sawmill which incidentally led to his discovery of gold. Marshall was in the employ of

CAPTAIN JOHN A. SUTTER,

a prominent man connected with the pioneer era. He was born of Swiss parents in Baden, February 28, 1803, and was there reared and educated. He served in the army of France until he was thirty years of age, and then emigrated to the United States. His main object in coming was to found a Swiss colony, but while examining the region about St. Charles, Missouri, he lost all his effects by the sinking of the steamer in the Mississippi River, and so abandoned the project. He then set out with a party of trappers, under Captain Tripp of the American Fur Company, to cross the Rocky Mountains. Arriving at Fort Vancouver, he took ship for Honolulu, and from there came to San Francisco. He then revived his colonizing scheme, choosing the Sacramento River country for the scene of its foundation.

Accompanied by a small party of ten white men, he built a fort in the wilderness a few miles below where Sacramento City now stands, which afterwards became famous as Sutter's Fort. Here he lived in feudal simplicity. At first the Indians waged war upon him, but he, while defending himself and his small band against their attacks, began civilizing them, and in time, such was his influence, employed them as laborers. In course of years the settlement increased and became very prosperous, raising grain and cattle, and trading in furs and hides. Sutter himself was a man of liberal education and of refined manners; in addition, he was brave and generous, and was universally liked and respected.

In 1847 the business of the settlement necessitated a sawmill and a flour mill, and the construction of these mills was entrusted to Marshall.

JAMES WILSON MARSHALL

was born in New Jersey in 1812, and brought up to the trade of his father, a coach and wagon maker. When about twenty-one years of age, he emigrated to Indiana, where he worked for a time at carpentering. Leaving that State, he sojourned for a while in Illinois, whence he made his way to the Platt Purchase, in the State of Missouri. Here he engaged in farming and trading, but finally determined to come to California in May, 1844. As the safest way for reaching California, Marshall, with a portion of the company, took the route through Oregon, where they wintered, and starting out the next spring came on to California.



HENRY W. BIGLER,

One of the party at Sutter's Mill. Reproduced from *Century Magazine*.

Reaching Sutter's Fort in the month of July, 1845, Marshall there made a halt, working afterwards most of the time for Captain Sutter.

When the Bear Flag war broke out Marshall joined the American party, and did good service in the field. Hostilities ended, he returned to the fort and was soon after employed to take charge of the mill-building business, an enterprise that he had some time before strongly urged Captain Sutter to engage in.

And now we cannot do better than continue the story in the words of an article written by Mr. John S. Hittell, the well-known author and pioneer, published in the *Century Magazine* for January, 1891:

"The place chosen for this mill was in the small valley of Coloma, 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and forty-five miles from Sutter's Fort, from which it was accessible by wagon without expense for road-making. Good yellow pine timber was abundant in the surrounding hills; the water power was more than

sufficient; there were opportunities to make a secure dam and race with small expense, and there was little danger of loss by flood. Sutter left the plans and construction of the mill, as well as the selection of the site, to Marshall, and on the 27th of August the two signed an agreement of partnership under which Sutter was to furnish money, men, tools and teams, and Marshall was to supply the skill for building and managing.

When the project of the sawmill was under consideration some Mormons arrived at New Helvetia and solicited employment. They had belonged to the Mormon battalion, which, after enlisting in Nebraska for one year, marching to

the Pacific by way of the Gila, and garrisoning San Diego, had been mustered out at Los Angeles on the preceding 16th of July. They were on their way to Salt Lake, but at the fort received letters advising all who could not bring provisions for the winter to remain in California until the following spring. They were sober, orderly, peaceful, industrious men, and Sutter hired them to work at his flour mill and saw mill. He sent six of them to Coloma. Besides these, Marshall had three "Gentile" laborers, and about a dozen Indians. All the white men were natives of the United States.

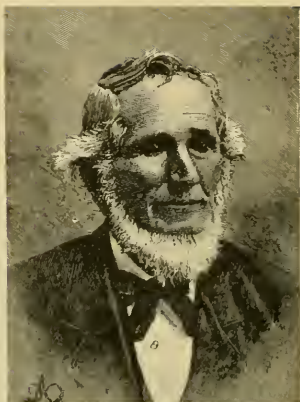
For four months these men worked at Coloma, seeing no visitors, and rarely communicating with the fort. The mill had been nearly completed, the dam was made, the race had been dug, the gates had been put in place, the water had been turned into the race to carry away some of the loose dirt and gravel, and then had



CAPT. JOHN A. SUTTER.

been turned off again. On the afternoon of Monday, the 24th day of January, Marshall was walking in the tail-race, when, on its rotten granite bedrock, he saw some yellow particles, and picked up several of them. The largest were about the size of grains of wheat. They were smooth, bright, and in color much like brass. He thought they were gold, and went to the mill, where he told the men that he had found a gold mine. At the time little importance was attached to his statement. It was regarded as a proper subject for ridicule.

Marshall hammered his new metal and found it malleable; he put it into the kitchen fire, and observed that it did not readily melt nor become discolored; he compared its color with gold coin, and the more he examined it the more he was convinced that it was gold. The next morning he paid another visit to the tail-race, where he picked up other specimens; and putting all he had collected, about a spoonful, on the crown of his slouch hat, he went to the mill, where he showed them to the men as proof of his discovery of a gold mine. The scantiness in the provision supply gave Marshall an excuse for going to the fort, though he would probably not have gone at this time if he had not been anxious to know Sutter's opinion of the metal. He rode away, and, according to Sutter's diary, arrived at the fort on Friday, the 28th. Sutter had an encyclopedia, sulphuric acid, and scales, and with the help of these, after weighing the specimens in and out of water, he declared that they were undoubtedly gold.



AZARIAH SMITH.
One of the party at Sutter's Mill. Reproduced from *Century Magazine*.



OLD SUTTER MILL

AUTOGRAPH OF

Jas W. Marshall
THE DISCOVERER OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA

January 19th, 1848.

“THE LAND OF GOLD.”

This is a bit of golden rod, as it were, with which we wish to point out to the stranger, yes, and some Californians, too, why this State is called the Golden State; for everybody does not know. Many people ascribe the name exclusively to the finding of the precious metal in such abundance. But ages before this California was a land of gold, the wearer of the famous *Copa de Oro*, or cup of gold, the poppy flower, which elsewhere is sedulously cultivated in pots, but here in the springtime grows wild, prodigally covering the hills with its rich yellows. Then in the summer those same foothills are covered with a dry, tawny grass of a pale gold, which the artists say is almost as beautiful as the poppy gold. As for the yellow metal, which is not to be despised even by artists, California has pro-



SUTTER'S FORT IN 1848.

duced in fifty years one billion three hundred millions of dollars. Just think of it—if you can! Then visit the Sacramento or San Joaquin, or any of our great valleys, in harvest time, and see the thousands of acres of billowing yellow grain dotted with windmills like ships becalmed in an ocean of gold. Or go into the enormous orange and lemon orchards of the southern counties and see the gold growing on miles of trees; and, if this is not enough, remember how wasteful California is in the matter of sunshine, a peculiar sort of sunshine of a golden tint for which, no doubt, there is a scientific reason if we cared to hear about it. However that may be, it certainly is golden sunshine. Surely no land outside of a fairy story has a better right to the rich title of “The Golden State.”

Marshall's Narrative.

This interesting recital, from Marshall's own lips, was obtained by the *Century Magazine*.

"One morning in January,—it was a clear, cold morning; I shall never forget that morning,—as I was taking my usual walk along the race, after shutting off the water, my eye was caught with the glimpse of something shining in the bottom of the ditch. There was about a foot of water running then. I reached my hand down and picked it up; it made my heart thump, for I was certain it was gold. The piece was about half the size and of the shape of a pea. Then I saw another piece in the water. After taking it out I sat down and began to think right hard. I thought it was gold, and yet it did not seem to be of the right color; all the gold coin I had seen was of a reddish tinge; this looked more like brass. I recalled to mind all the metals I had ever seen or heard of, but I could find none that resembled this. Suddenly the idea flashed across my mind that it might be iron pyrites. I trembled to think of it! This question could soon be determined. Putting one of the pieces on a hard river stone, I took another and commenced hammering it. It was soft, and didn't break; it therefore must be gold, but largely mixed with some other metal, very likely silver; for pure gold, I thought, would certainly have a brighter color.



JAMES W. MARSHALL.

The discoverer of gold at Sutter's Mill. This picture is probably the best representation of Marshall as he was at the time of the discovery. It is from a photograph by Taber.

"When I returned to our cabin for breakfast, I showed the two pieces to my men. They were all a good deal excited, and had they not thought that the gold only existed in small quantities they would have abandoned everything and left me to finish my job alone. However, to satisfy them, I told them that as soon as we had the mill finished we would devote a week or two to gold hunting, and see what we could make out of it.

"While we were working in the race, after this discovery, we always kept a sharp lookout, and in the course of three or four days we had picked up about three ounces, our work still progressing as lively as ever, for none of us imagined at that time that the whole country was sowed with gold.

"In about a week's time, after the discovery, I had to take another trip to the fort; and, to gain what information I could respecting the real value of the metal, took all that we had collected with me and showed it to Mr. Sutter, who at once declared it was gold, but thought with me that it was greatly mixed with some other metal. It puzzled us a good deal to hit upon the means of telling the exact quantity of gold contained in the alloy; however, we at last stumbled on an old American eyepedia, where we saw the specific gravity of all the metals, and rules given to find the quantity of each in a given bulk. After hunting over the whole fort and borrowing from some of the men, we got three dollars and a half in silver,

and with a small pair of scales we soon ciphered it out that there was no silver nor copper in the gold, but that it was entirely pure.

"This fact being ascertained, we thought it our best policy to keep it as quiet as possible till we should have finished our mill. But there was a great number of disbanded Mormon soldiers in and about the fort, and when they came to hear of it, why it just spread like wildfire, and soon the whole country was in a bustle. I had scarcely arrived at the mill again till several persons appeared with pans, shovels, and hoes, and those that had not iron picks had wooden ones, all anxious to fall to work and dig up our mill; but this we would not permit. As fast as one party disappeared another would arrive, and sometimes I had the greatest kind of trouble to get rid of them. I sent them all off in different directions, telling them about such and such places, where I was certain there was plenty of gold if they would only take the trouble of looking for it. At that time I never imagined that the gold was so abundant. I told them to go to such and such places, because it appeared that they would dig nowhere but in such places as I pointed out, and I believe such was their confidence in me that they would have dug on the very top of yon mountain if I had told them to do so.



A MINER OF '49.

(From *Hutchings's Magazine*, published in San Francisco in early fifties.

"The second place where gold was discovered was in a gulch near the Mountaineer House, on the road to Sacramento. The third place was on a bar on the South Fork of the American River, a little above the junction of the Middle and South forks. The diggings at Hangtown (now Placerville) were discovered next, by myself, for we all went out for a while as soon as our job was finished. The Indians next discovered the diggings at Kelsey's, and thus in a very short time we discovered that the whole country was but one bed of gold. So there, stranger, is the entire history of the gold discovery in California—a discovery that has n't as yet been of much benefit to me."

IN THE TUNNEL.

Didn't know Flynn,—
Flynn of Virginia,—
Long as he's been 'yar?
Look'ee here, stranger,
Whar hev you been?

Here in this tunnel
He was my pardner,
That same Tom Flynn,—
Working together,
In wind and weather,
Day out and in.

Didn't know Flynn!
Well, that is queer:
Why, it's a sin
To think of Tom Flynn,—
Tom with his cleer,
Tom without fear,—
Stranger, look 'yar!

Thar in the drift,
Back to the wall,
He held the timbers
Ready to fall;
Then in the darkness
I heard him call:
"Run for your life, Jake!

Run for your wife's sake!
Don't wait for me."
And that was all
Heard in the din,
Heard of Tom Flynn,—
Flynn of Virginia.

That's all about
Flynn of Virginia.
That lets me out.
Here in the damp,—
Out of the sun,—
That 'ar derved lamp
Makes my eyes run.
Well, there,—I'm done!

But, sir, when you'll
Hear the next fool
Asking of Flynn,—
Flynn of Virginia,—
Just you chip in,
Say you knew Flynn;
Say that you've been 'yar.

—BRET HARTE.

CALIFORNIA'S BEAR FLAG.

In the spring of 1846, Fremont, upon receiving letters from the Secretary of State, returned to the valley of the Sacramento and encamped near the mouth of the Feather River, where the settlers soon flocked around him. Great alarm was caused by the report that General Castro, with a strong force of cavalry, was on the march to attack them. A company of twelve volunteers, headed by Mr. Mersite, started for the Mexican fort at Sonoma, and on the fifteenth of June, 1846, captured the post, General Vallejo, and nine cannon. William B. Ide, a New England man, was left to garrison the fort at Sonoma with a force of eighteen men. Whereupon General Castro, in charge of the Department of Sonoma, issued a proclamation, calling upon his countrymen to rise and drive the marauders from the soil.

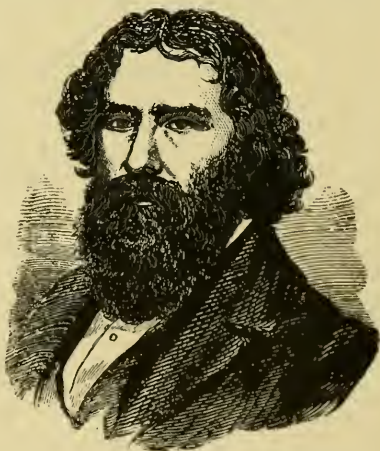
On the eighteenth of June, Ide issued *his* proclamation to the people of Sonoma, advising them to defend themselves, and calling upon them to assemble at Sonoma and assist in establishing a republican government.

Then it was that the Bear Flag, designed by William Todd, was improvised. It was a painting, in rude form, of a grizzly bear on a piece of white cotton cloth, a star adorning one corner. It followed Ide's proclamation, and was the first flag unfurled in California after the country was declared independent of Mexico.

This most interesting relic of the early days is still in possession of the pioneers of the "Society of California," at San Francisco, and will be borne by them on January twenty-fourth, in the Jubilee procession.

Mayor Phelan, while a Commissioner at the World's Fair, explained the significance of the Bear Flag in a public address, from which the following is taken:

"Most States have their symbols, and I think this fairly represents the State of California, and is symbolic of the early pioneer days and history. Perhaps there are many good loyal men, not familiar with the history of the State of California, who would regard this flag with a suspicion of disloyalty.



General JOHN C. FREMONT, "The Pathfinder."
From an old woodcut, made about the time of his arrival in California.

They would, perhaps, fall into the error of confounding it with the sentiment of "paramount allegiance," which shattered the South in 1861. The idea of an independent flag, inscribed "California Republic," might reasonably give ground for that suspicion. But when this flag was first raised at Sonoma, in June, 1846, California was under the control of Mexico, and was ruled by Governors appointed by that country, and their rule was arbitrary and unjust. Foreigners had been warned, under penalty of death, to leave the land of promise; and rather than go and abandon the Pacific territory, they—a band of thirty-five valiant men—raised this flag of rebellion and proclaimed California free. So far from being disloyal to the United States this flag represents all that the stars and stripes represent—equal rights, liberty, and justice; and it was in furtherance of American principles that it was raised in that memorable year. If these people had had any authority to raise the American Flag it would have gone up on the Sonoma barracks when the Mexican ensign was hauled down. But they had no such authority. Encouraged, however, by Captain Fremont, who was then in the State with a force of men, ostensibly on a scientific expedition, these men felt that they were not acting without the countenance of the United States; and were it not for the fact that owing to fortuitous circumstances the American Flag was raised at Monterey one month later, the Sonoma rebels would have died ignominious deaths for their rebellion. But as soon as the National ensign was raised at Monterey, the authority of the United States was asserted over the entire territory. And to show the loyalty and intent of these people, it is only necessary to say that, when the Bear Flag was hauled down and the stars and stripes raised in its place, the fact was greeted with rejoicing and enthusiasm. You will see here inscribed on the flag a single star. That represents California before she entered the Union. On the seal of the State, adopted shortly afterward, there are thirty-one stars, which tell the story that that California star was the thirty-first to enter the galaxy of the Union."

The Adoption of the State Seal.

The great seal of the State of California was adopted at the Constitutional Convention held in September, 1849, at Monterey. Eight or ten designs were offered, and the members from the different districts were all anxious to have their particular district represented. The choice finally fell upon one offered by a Major Garnett. The principal figure is Minerva, with spear and shield, emblematic of the manner in which California was born, full-grown, into the confederacy. At her feet crouches the grizzly bear. Before her is the wheat-sheaf and vine, illustrating the agricultural products of the country. Near them is the miner, with his implements. In the distance is the Bay of San Francisco, and beyond that the Sierra Nevada, over which appears the word "Eureka."

Bayard Taylor thus describes the closing scenes of the Convention:

"The members met this morning at the usual hour to perform the last duty that remained to them—that of signing the Constitution. They were all in the happiest humor, and the morning was so bright and balmy that no one seemed disposed to call an organization. Mr. Semple was sick, and Mr. Steuart of San Fran-



cisco therefore called the meeting to order by moving Captain Sutter's appointment in his place. The chair was taken by the old pioneer, and the members took their seats around the sides of the hall, which still retained the pine trees and banners left from last night's decorations. The windows and doors were open, and a delightful breeze came in from the bay, whose blue waters sparkled in the distance. The view from the balcony in front was bright and inspiring. The town below, the shipping in the harbor, the pine-covered hills behind, were mellowed by the blue October haze, but there was no cloud in the sky, and I could plainly see, on the northern horizon, the mountains of Santa Cruz and the Sierra de Gavilan.

"After the minutes had been read, the committee appointed to draw up an address to the people of California was called upon to report, and Mr. Steuart, Chairman, read the address. Its tone and sentiment met with universal approval, and it was adopted without a dissenting voice. A resolution was then offered to pay Lieutenant Hamilton, who is now engaged in engrossing the Constitution upon parchment, the sum of \$500 for his labor. This magnificent price, probably the highest ever paid for a similar service, is on a par with all things else in California. As this was their last session, the members were not disposed to find fault with it, especially when it was stated by one of them that Lieutenant Hamilton had written day and night to have it ready, and was still working upon it, though with a lame and swollen hand. The sheet for the signers' names was ready, and the Convention decided to adjourn for half an hour and then meet for the purpose of signing.

"I amused myself during the interval by walking about the town. Everybody knew that the Convention was about closing, and it was generally understood that Captain Burton had loaded the guns at the fort, and would fire a salute of thirty-one guns at the proper moment. The citizens, therefore, as well as the members, were in an excited mood. Monterey never before looked so bright, so happy, so full of pleasant expectation.

"About one o'clock the Convention met again; few of the members, indeed, had left the hall. Mr. Semple, though in feeble health, called them to order, and after having voted General Riley a salary of \$10,000, and Mr. Halleck, Secretary of State, \$6,000 a year, from the commencement of their respective offices, they proceeded to affix their names to the completed Constitution. At this moment a signal was given; the American colors ran up the flagstaff in front of the Government buildings and streamed out on the air. A second afterward the first gun boomed from the fort, and its stirring echoes came back from one hill after another till they were lost in the distance.

"All the native enthusiasm of Captain Sutter's Swiss blood was aroused; he was the old soldier again. He sprang from his seat, and, waving his hand around his head as if swinging a sword, exclaimed: 'Gentlemen, this is the happiest day of my life. It makes me glad to hear those cannon; they remind me of the time when I was a soldier. Yes, I am glad to hear them. This is a great day for California!' Then, recollecting himself, he sat down, the tears streaming from his eyes. The members with one accord gave three tumultuous cheers, which were heard from one end of the town to the other. As the signing went on gun followed gun from the fort, the echoes reverberating grandly around the bay till finally, as the loud ring of the thirty-first was heard, there was a shout: 'That's for California!' and every one joined in giving three times three for the new star added to our confederation."

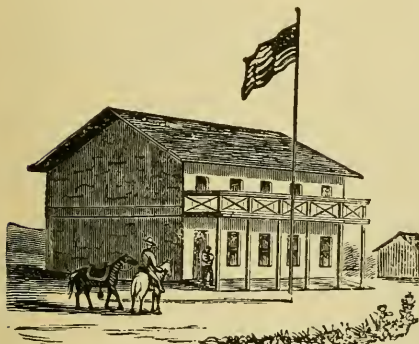
FAC-SIMILE OF ENTRY IN BIGLER'S DIARY.

This important historical question has been decided beyond all doubt by Mr. John S. Hittell of the Society of California Pioneers, for up to September, 1885, this date had fluctuated according to the more or less uncertain recollections of the living participants. In this month Mr. Hittell learned that Peter Bigler, one of the men working at the mill, had a diary in which the date of the discovery was entered, to wit, January 24, 1848. Mr. Hittell was also fortunate enough to obtain the journal kept by Captain Sutter at the fort, which, under date of January 28, says, "Mr. Marshall arrived from the mill on very important business," thus confirming Bigler's entry, which was still further corroborated by the diary of another man working at the mill, a certain Azariah Smith. All of these most interesting journals are now in the possession of the Pioneer Society; and we are glad to be able to add, on what we hope is accurate information, that both Mr. Bigler and Mr. Smith will themselves be present at the Jubilee.

24

Origin of the Present Celebration.

The Society of California Pioneers has annually celebrated the discovery of gold in California on the 24th day of January, and first called attention to the fact that we were approaching its fiftieth anniversary.



The first State Capitol (San Jose, 1849).

siastic co-operation of the people at large, that the celebration is being held.

The coincidence of the discovery of gold in California and the discovery of gold in the Klondike region of Alaska just fifty years later has not been overlooked. This has added much to the interest in the event.

"California's Golden Jubilee" is the title felicitously given the celebration. The fiftieth anniversary of any event is a Golden Jubilee, but no State has ever before celebrated a Golden Jubilee which is such in fact as well as in name.

The California Miners' Convention, acting independently during the summer of 1897, also proposed a celebration. The Pioneers first named a committee to inaugurate proceedings, and the Miners' Association followed. These committees, acting jointly, invited the co-operation of the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Native Daughters of the Golden West.

It is under the auspices of these bodies, and with the enthu-



The present State Capitol (Sacramento, 1898.)

THE ANGELUS.

Heard at the Mission Dolores, 1868.

Bells of the Past, whose long-forgotten music
Still fills the wide expanse,
Tingeing the sober twilight of the Present
With color of romance.

I hear your call, and see the sun descending
On rock and wave and sand,
As down the coast the Mission voices blending
Girdle the heathen land.

Within the circle of your incantation
No blight nor mildew falls;
Nor fierce, nor lust, nor low ambition
Passes those airy walls.

Borne on the swell of your long waves receding,
I touch the farther Past,—
I see the dying glow of Spanish glory,
The sunset dream and last.

Before me rise the dome-shaped Mission towers,
The white Presidio;
The swart commander in his leathern jerkin,
The priest in stole of snow.

Once more I see Portola's cross uplifting
Above the setting sun;
And past the headland, northward, slowly drifting,
The freighted galleon.

O solemn bells! whose consecrated masses
Recall the faith of old.
O tinkling bells! that lulled with twilight music
The spiritual fold.

Your voices break and falter in the darkness,—
Break, falter, and are still;
And veiled and mystic, like the Host descending,
The sun sinks from the hill.

LIST OF OFFICIALS

OF

California's Golden Jubilee

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS,
THE CALIFORNIA STATE MINERS' ASSOCIATION,
THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY MINERS' ASSOCIATION,
THE NATIVE SONS OF THE GOLDEN WEST,
THE NATIVE DAUGHTERS OF THE GOLDEN WEST.

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JACOB H. NEFF, *Vice-President*.

S. H. DANIELS, *Secretary*.

MRS. BELLE W. CONRAD, *Vice-President*.

HENRY S. MARTIN, *Treasurer*.

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HENRY LUNSTEDT, *Secretary*,

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S. K. THORNTON,

MAYOR JAMES D. PHELAN,

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S. H. DANIELS,

JOHN H. GRADY,

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MRS. MARY E. TILLMAN,

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Parade :—GRADY, PARSONS, TIFFANY, FORD, DANIELS.



THE LICK BRONZE STATUARY IN FRONT OF CITY HALL.
A Monument to the Pioneer Era of California.

Society of California Pioneers.

The Society of California Pioneers was organized in 1850 for fraternal and charitable purposes and "to collect and preserve information connected with the early settlement and subsequent history of the country," and in all appropriate matters to advance the interests and to perpetuate the memory of those whose sagacity, enterprise and energy induced them to settle in the wilderness and become the founders of a State." All who were residents of California prior to January 1, 1850, and the male descendants of all such who were members, are eligible for membership in the Society. There are 1,055 members, of which 668 are original pioneers, and 387 descendants of members.

James Lick gave the Society valuable property, and his bequest composes the bulk of its assets, which amount to \$562,146.59, with nominal liabilities. Last year the Society received \$28,742 and disbursed \$27,949, of which about one-half went to needy pioneers.

The following gentlemen have served as Presidents of the Society since its organization, which shows also the many States and countries which contributed to the immigration of 1849:

LIST OF PRESIDENTS FROM ORGANIZATION TO DATE.

1.	William Davis Merry Howard	Mass.	1850-3
2.	Samuel Brannan	Maine	1853-4
3.	Jacob Rink Snyder	Pennsylvania	1854-5
4.	Stephen Randall Harris	New York	1855-6
5.	Thomas Oliver Larkin	Mass.	1856-7
6.	Alexander Gurdon Abell	New York	1857-60
7.	Phillip Augustin Roach	Ireland	1860-61
8.	Henry Martiu Gray	New York	1861-2
9.	Owen Paul Sutton	New York	1862-3
10.	Willard Brigham Farwell	Mass.	1863-4
11.	Joseph Webb Winans	New York	1864-5
12.	Pierre Barlow Cornwall	New York	1865-6
13.	Robert Joyce Tiffany	New York	1866-7
14.	William Rufus Wheaton	New York	1867-8
15.	William Henry Clark	Maine	1868-9
16.	Richard Chenery	Mass.	1869-70
17.	Charles Daniel Carter	New York	1870-1
18.	Alexey Wildemar Von Schmidt	Russia	1871-2
19.	Peter Donahue	Scotland	1872-3
20.	James Lick	Pennsylvania	1873 to Oct. 1876
21.	William Tell Coleman	Kentucky	Oct. 1876 to July 1877
22.	Peter Deau	England	1877-8
23.	Serranus Clinton Hastings	New York	1878-9
24.	Henry Lee Dodge	Vermont	1879-80
25.	Joseph Green Eastland	Tennessee	1880-2
26.	Washington Bartlett	Georgia	1882-3
27.	Nathaniel Hollaud	Pennsylvania	1883-4
28.	Louis Sloss	Germany	1884-5
29.	Johu Nightingale	New Jersey	1885-6
30.	Gustave Reis	Germany	1886-7
31.	Isaac Elphinstone Davis	Mass.	1887-8
32.	Arthur Mercein Ebbets	New York	1888-9
33.	Edward Kruse	Germany	1889-90
34.	Alexander Montgomery	Ireland	1890-1
35.	Livingston L. Baker	Maine	1891-2
36.	C. V. S. Gibbs	Rhode Island	1892-4
37.	Christian Reis	Germany	1894-5
38.	Heber Nutter Tilden	Vermont	1895-6
39.	Elliott M. Root	New York	1896-7
40.	John H. Jewett	Conn.	1897-8

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JOHN H. JEWETT *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

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C. D. Cleveland.	"	George Hagar.	Colusa.
C. T. Ryland	Santa Clara.		

Treasurer.

JOHN D. TALLANT.

Secretary.

JOHN I. SPEAR.

Marshal.

JOHN F. PINKHAM.

Directors.

E. M. Root,	H. N. Tilden,	A. R. Cotton.	H. B. Russ,	Wm. H. Pratt,
E. T. Kruse,	Leon Sloss,	Wm. Z. Tiffany,	Jas. D. Phelan.	

California State Miners' Association.

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A. H. TenBroeck	" " "	Jos. Durfee	" "
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		George E. Ames	" "

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Mark B. Kerr.

Finance and Auditing.

Andrew Carrigan, Dan T. Cole,
Louis Sloss, Jr.

Committee on Mineral Lands.

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Harold T. Power, E. H. Benjamin,
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H. T. Power, W. E. F. Deal,
S. B. Christy, E. H. Chapmau,
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C. H. Burnham.

Revision of Mining Laws.

Curtis H. Lindley,
C. W. Cross, W. S. Keyes,
Ross E. Browne, T. L. Ford,
Henry Pichoir, J. F. Halloran,
Fred Searls, A. H. Ricketts.

On Hospitals for Sick and Disabled Miners.

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Julian Sonntag, S. K. Thornton,
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JULIAN SONNTAG, *Secretary.*



THE NATIVE SONS' FOUNTAIN.
(See Description.)

The Native Sons' Fountain.

This monument was erected in San Francisco, September 9, 1897, to commemorate the admission of California into the Union, September 9, 1850, and dedicated to the Native Sons of the Golden West. The foregoing statement is set forth on one panel, and on the other is inscribed the sentiment from the speech of Hon. W. H. Seward in the United States Senate, 1850, "The unity of our empire hangs upon the decision of this day," a sentiment that was evolved from Seward's fear that in case California was not admitted into the Union the people of that State would set up an independent government.

The sculptor was Douglas Tilden, a native of California.

Native Sons of the Golden West.

The Society of the Native Sons of the Golden West is a fraternal organization composed of young men born in California.

There is a sister organization having substantially the same purposes, known as the Native Daughters of the Golden West, composed of young women born on the soil.

Gen. A. M. Winn conceived the idea of the formation of the Society and drafted its first Constitution. The Society was christened on June 29, 1875. Its object is to perpetuate the memory of the Pioneers and their achievements, and its ritual recounts in eloquent language the history of the State. It has a membership of more than 10,000 and holds annually its "Grand Parlor" in one of the cities of California, and celebrates September 9th, the anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, with great enthusiasm. Through its instrumentality this day has been declared by the Legislature a legal holiday.

The Society has a building and hall of its own on Mason Street, San Francisco, a picture of which appears elsewhere, and at the foot of Mason Street, where it joins Market Street, stands the Native Sons' Fountain dedicated to the Order.

The Society actively promoted the restoration of Sutter's Fort in Sacramento, and the building of a monument to Marshall at Coloma, and has thus given practical expression of its patriotic sentiments.

This Order has many friends to rejoice in its success, because it is not narrowly exclusive. Every Californian is eligible to membership, either by birth or by representation, for his children are his best representatives. When the American flag was raised by Commodore Sloat at Monterey there was no native population of American parentage, but history will record that, fifty years after that momentous event,—for last year was the semi-centennial anniversary of the raising of the flag,—a native population had numerous and proudly grown in the land; that many of them were banded together in a fraternal organization, which had erected noble monuments, and that, in spite of the selfish pursuits of a great metropolis, which had sprung up in the cove of Yerba Buena as from the stroke of a magician's wand, they were not forgetful in their prosperity of the pioneers,—the heroes and the statesmen who had given the thirty-first star, and the most resplendent of them all, to the glorious banner of the Union of States.

California! a word, indeed, by which to conjure is its inspiration. So bountiful a mother should not want for devoted sons, organized and strong, to strive for her welfare, defend her honor, and glory in her greatness.

The following are the Grand Officers of the Order:

Past Grand President.

HENRY C. GESFORD, of Napa Parlor, No. 62, Napa. Address 39 Chronicle Building, S. F.

Grand President.

GEO. D. CLARK, of Pacific Parlor, No. 10, 17 and 19 Spear St., S. F. Telephone Main 771.

Grand First Vice-President.

W. M. CONLEY, of Yosemite Parlor, No. 24, Madera.

Grand Second Vice-President.

FRANK MATTISON, of Santa Cruz Parlor, No. 90, Santa Cruz.

Grand Secretary.

HENRY LUNSTEDT, of California Parlor, No. 1, 414 Mason St., San Francisco.

Grand Treasurer.

HENRY S. MARTIN, of Stanford Parlor, No. 76, 411 ½ California Street, San Francisco.

Grand Orator.

R. C. RUST, of Excelsior Parlor, No. 31, Jackson, Amador County.

Grand Marshal.

C. O. DUNBAR, of Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, Santa Rosa.

Grand Inside Sentinel.

JOSEPH D. NORRIS, of Washington Parlor, No. 169, Centreville.

Grand Outside Sentinel.

JOHN J. McMAHON, of Mount Diablo Parlor, No. 101, Martinez.

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R. M. FITZGERALD,

THOS. FLINT, JR.,

JOHN T. GREANY,

JO D. SPROUL,

FRANK H. DUNNE.



SACRAMENTO IN EARLY DAYS.

From an old sketch.)



P. J. HEALY,
Chairman of Committee on Special
Events, Golden Jubilee Mining Fair.



A. S. COOPER,
Member of Management Committee,
Golden Jubilee Mining Fair.



JOSEPH M. CUMMING,
Secretary of the Golden Jubilee
Mining Fair.



EDWARD H. BENJAMIN,
Supt. Mining Department, Golden
Jubilee Mining Fair.



ERNST A. DENICKE,
President of the Golden Jubilee
Mining Fair.



OSCAR LEWIS,
Member of Management Committee,
Golden Jubilee Mining Fair.



JOHN MCLAREN,
Member of Management Committee,
Golden Jubilee Mining Fair.



SAMUEL J. HENDY,
Chairman of Management Commit-
tee, Golden Jubilee Mining Fair.



JOHN H. GILMORE,
Superintendent of the Golden Jubi-
lee Mining Fair.



CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.
(See Description.)



MECHANICS' PAVILION.—Scene of the Mining Fair.

City Hall Dome.

This beautiful piece of architecture was completed in 1897. It may not be generally known that this dome is the highest on the American continent, measuring 335 feet from curb line to the top of the torch in the emblematical figure of "Progress." This is thirty feet higher than the dome of the National Capitol at Washington.

Thus California not only possesses, as the gift of Nature, Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in any State, but in the field of architecture she also has the satisfaction of possessing a higher dome than any of her sister States.

California's Products.

The following table shows the production of gold in California, from the day when Marshall made his famous discovery to the end of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven. The figures were compiled by Mr. Chas. G. Yale, mining statistician.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA, 1848-1897.

1848.....	\$ 245,301	1865.....	\$17,930,858	1882.....	\$17,146,416
1849.....	10,151,360	1866.....	17,123,867	1883.....	24,316,873
1850.....	41,273,106	1867.....	18,265,452	1884.....	13,600,000
1851.....	75,938,232	1868.....	17,555,867	1885.....	12,661,044
1852.....	81,294,700	1869.....	18,229,044	1886.....	14,716,506
1853.....	67,613,487	1870.....	17,458,133	1887.....	13,588,614
1854.....	69,433,931	1871.....	17,477,885	1888.....	12,750,000
1855.....	55,485,395	1872.....	15,482,194	1889.....	11,212,913
1856.....	57,509,411	1873.....	15,019,210	1890.....	12,309,793
1857.....	43,628,172	1874.....	17,264,836	1891.....	12,728,869
1858.....	46,591,140	1875.....	16,876,009	1892.....	12,571,900
1859.....	45,846,599	1876.....	15,610,723	1893.....	12,422,811
1860.....	44,095,163	1877.....	16,501,268	1894.....	13,923,281
1861.....	41,884,995	1878.....	18,839,141	1895.....	15,334,317
1862.....	38,854,668	1879.....	19,626,654	1896.....	17,181,562
1863.....	23,501,736	1880.....	20,030,761	1897 (Est.)	18,000,000
1864.....	24,071,423	1881.....	19,223,155		
					Total to end of 1897. \$1,300,398,779

The largest nugget of gold found in California was in Calaveras County, in 1851, according to Hittell; weight, 195 pounds, troy; valued at \$43,534. The "Monumental Nugget" was found in September, 1869, in Sierra City, 141 pounds. It brought its owner \$30,000. A nugget picked up in Onion Valley, in 1851, was worth \$28,000. The "Dogtown Nugget," found in Butte County, in 1859, was worth \$10,500. Nor must it be supposed that gold constitutes the only mineral wealth of California, for while the annual product of precious metal is from seventeen to eighteen millions of dollars, the total output of mineral wealth of all sorts is far in advance of these figures. Many mineral products profitably handled in California are not mined in any other part of the United States, such, for instance, as platinum, chrome, magnesite and quicksilver. Then there is borax, mineral oils, rock asphalt and bitumen, antimony, copper, gypsum, asbestos and lead, besides great quantities of clay and building stone, from which the State derives many millions of dollars annually.

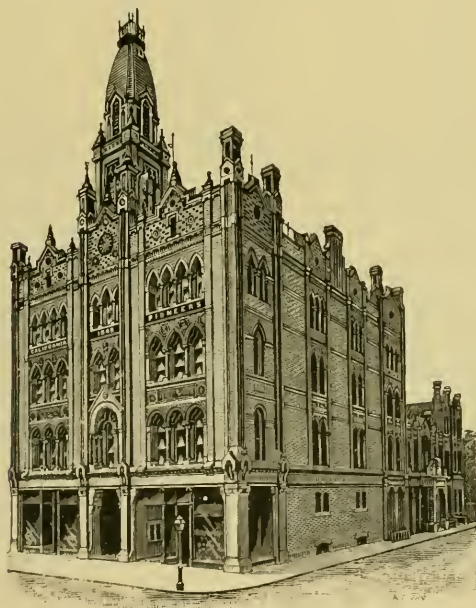
While the mineral wealth of California is enormous, its horticultural and miscellaneous sources of wealth are even greater. For California is a principality within itself, 770 miles long and in extreme breadth 300 miles. There are about 33,500,000 acres of arable land in the State, the San Joaquin Valley having 6,850,000 acres, the Sacramento Valley 5,600,000 acres, and the foothills of the mountains 6,000,000 acres.

California leads all other States in the production of fruit, wine, beet sugar, oranges and beans, and takes second place in the list of States for output of wheat, hops, honey, nuts and lumber.

California ranks as the fifth State in the production of hay. The reports of the United States Department of Agriculture show that in 1896 the State had a crop of 2,858,140 tons from 1,732,206 acres. The value of the crop was \$18,149,189. The production of wheat in the United States is largely confined to twelve States, and, according to the figures of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, California holds second place, being excelled by Minnesota, and that only by a small margin. In valuation the superior quality of California wheat makes the Golden State the leader, with a return of \$37,430,672, while Minnesota only received \$31,692,361. The barley of California is the finest in the world, and in production California is second, with Minnesota first, but the relative value of the crops is shown by the fact that California received \$9,521,805 for barley in 1896 and Minnesota \$2,266,070.

A comparison of the sugar imports of the United States for 1894 and 1897 shows an enormous increase in beet-sugar importations from Germany. Of the home production of sugar only 52,467,031 pounds is from beets, and 40,300,321 pounds of this came from California in 1896. In wool growing, California stands third among the States and Territories, and for the scoured product the proportion is greater than for the two leading States. The average weight of California fleeces is seven pounds, and the shrinkage is 65 per cent. The number of sheep in this State in 1896 was 2,739,967.

California farmers, according to statistics, are less encumbered with debt on their lands than those of scarcely any other State, there being only four that have a less percentage, while in the matter of deposits in savings banks California ranks fifth and leads all the others in the average amount due each depositor. Surely, there could be no better showing of prosperity, present and future, than these brief, rich facts which still leave half of the story untold.



Building of the Society of California Pioneers, San Francisco.



U. S. MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

This is the largest mint in the world with the exception of the new one recently erected in Japan, although the latter is larger only in point of size. As regards coinage facilities, the San Francisco mint exceeds it.

Gold output for 1897.....\$17,000,000.

Silver output for 1897..... 600,000.

As a matter of fact the San Francisco Mint *could* coin \$100,000,000 in gold, and \$45,000,000 in silver, if the necessity arose.

California and San Francisco,

As Seen by Famous Authors.

San Francisco. By Robert Louis Stevenson.

By afternoon we were at Sacramento, the city of gardens in a plain of corn; and the next day before the dawn we were lying to upon the Oakland side of San Francisco Bay. The day was breaking as we crossed the ferry; the fog was rising over the citted hills of San Francisco; the bay was perfect,—not a ripple, scarce a stain, upon its blue expanse; everything was waiting, breathless, for the sun. A spot of cloudy gold lit first upon the head of Tamalpais, and then widened downward on its shapely shoulder; the air seemed to awaken and hegan to sparkle; and suddenly

The tall hills Titan discovered,

and the city of San Francisco, and the bay of gold and corn, were lit from end to end with summer daylight.—“Across the Plains.”

* * * * *

With all my occupations, some six afternoons and two or three odd evenings remained at my disposal every week—a circumstance the more agreeable, as I was a stranger in a city singularly picturesque. From what I had once called myself, *The Amateur Parisian*, I grew (or declined) into a water-side prowler, a lingerer on wharves, a frequenter of shy neighborhoods, a scraper of acquaintance with eccentric characters. I visited Chiuese and Mexican gambling-hells, German secret societies, sailors' boarding-houses, and “dives” of every complexion of the disreputable and dangerous. I have heard hot-headed men swear in the tribune of the Sandlot. The lion of the Vigilantes had but to rouse himself and shake his ears, and the whole brawling mob was sileuced. * * *

But San Francisco is not herself only. She is not only the most interesting city in the Union, and the hugest smelting-pot of races and the precious metals: She keeps, besides, the doors of the Pacific, and is the port of entry to another world and an earlier epoch in man's history. Nowhere else shall you observe (in the ancient phrase) so many tall ships as here convene from round the Horn, from China, from Sydney and the Indies; but scarce remarked amid that crowd of deep-sea giants another class of craft, the Island schooner, circulates,—low in the water, with lofty spars and dainty lines, rigged and fashioned like a yacht, manned with brown-skinned, soft-spoken, sweet-eyed native sailors, and equipped with their great double-ender boats that tell a tale of boisterous sea-beaches. These steal out and in again, unnoted by the world or even the newspaper press, save for the line in the clearing column, “Schooner So-and-so for Yap and South Sea Islands”—steal out with nondescript cargoes of tinned salmon, gin, bolts of gaudy cotton stuff, women's hats and Waterbury watches, to return after a year, piled as high as to the eaves of the house with copra, or wallowing deep with the shells of the tortoise or the pearl oyster. To me, in my character of *The Amateur Parisian*, this island traffic, and even the island world, were beyond the bounds of curiosity, and how much more of knowledge. I stood there on the extreme shore of the West and of to-day. Seventeen hundred years ago, and seven thousand miles to the east, the legionary stood, perhaps, upon the walls of Antoninus, and looked northward toward the mountains of the Picts. For all the interval of time and space, I, when I looked from the Cliff House, on the broad Pacific, was that man's heir and analogue,—each of us standing on the verge of the Roman Empire (or, as we now call it, Western civilization), each of us gazing onward into zones unromanized.—“The Wrecker,” Chapter VIII.

California and San Francisco. By James Bryce.

I dwell the more willingly on California because it is in many respects the most striking in the whole Union, and has, more than any other, the character of a great country, capable of standing alone in the world. It has immense wealth in its fertile soil, as well as in its minerals and forests. Nature is nowhere more imposing nor her beauties more varied.

Few cities in the world can vie with San Francisco either in the beauty or in the natural advantages of her situation; indeed, there are only two places in Europe—Constantinople and Gibraltar—that combine an equally perfect landscape with what may be called an equally imperial position. Before you there is the magnificent bay, with its far-stretching arums and rocky isles, and beyond it the faint line of the Sierra Nevada, cutting the clear air like mother-of-pearl; behind there is the roll of the ocean, to the left the majestic gateway between mountains through which ships bear in commerce from the farthest shores of the Pacific; to the right valleys rich with corn and wine, sweeping away to the southern horizon. The city itself is full of bold hills, rising steeply from the deep water. The air is keen, dry and bright, like the air of Greece, and the waters not less blue. Perhaps it is this air and light, recalling the cities of the Mediterranean, that make one involuntarily look up to the top of these hills for the feudal castle, or the ruins of the Acropolis, which one thinks must crown them.—“The American Commonwealth.”

Southern California. By Charles Dudley Warner.

The United States has here, then, a unique corner of the earth, without its like in its own vast territory, and unparalleled, so far as I know, in the world.—“Our Italy.”

From “Oceana; or, England and her Colonies.” By James Anthony Froude.

San Francisco, half a century ago, was a sleepy Spanish village. It is now one of the most important cities of the world, destined, if things continue as they are, to expand into dimensions to which the present size of it is nothing, for it is and must be the chief outlet into the Pacific of the trade of the American continent.

If Horace were brought to life again in the New World, he would look for a farm in California.

I had already seen the Eastern States, but California was new to me. California, with its gold and its corn-fields, its conifers and its grizzlies, its diggers and its hidalgos, its “heathen Chinese” and its Yankee millionaires, was a land of romance, the wonders of which passed belief, and it was with a sort of youthful excitement that I found myself landed at Frisco.

In short, California is a pleasant country with good people in it. If one had to live one's life over again, one might do worse than make one's home there. For a poor man, it is better than even Victoria and New South Wales, for not the necessities of life only are cheap there, but the best of its luxuries. The grapes are like the clusters of Eschol. The wine, already palatable, is on the way to becoming admirable, and as accessible to a light purse as it used to be in Spain.

By Henry T. Finck, author of “Romantic Love and Personal Beauty.”

I am in love with the Pacific Coast, because after living on it eleven years at various times, and twelve years on the Atlantic Coast, I have found the scenery so much grander and the climate so much more delightful and exhilarating on the western side of our continent than on the eastern; and climate and scenery, in my opinion, make up fully one-half of human happiness. Scenery, indeed, requires some esthetic culture for its appreciation, but climate affects all alike; and where the sky is habitually overcast with clouds, and the air humid and sultry, the millionaire suffers from habitual depression of spirits just as much as the beggar.

From Rudyard Kipling's “American Notes.”

Behold me pitched neck-and-crop from twenty days of the high seas into the whirl of California, deprived of any guidance and left to draw my own conclusions. Protect me from the wrath of an outraged community if these letters be ever read by American eyes. San Francisco is a mad city, whose women are of a remarkable beauty.

But I am sorry for Bret Harte. It happened this way. A reporter asked me what I thought of the city, and I made answer suavely that it was hallowed ground to me, because of Bret Harte. That was true.

“Well,” said the reporter, “Bret Harte claims California, but California don't claim Bret Harte. He's been so long in England that he's quite English.”

He could not understand that to the outside world the city was worth a great deal less than the man.

Above all, they told the story of the building of old San Francisco, when the “finest collection of humanity on God's earth, sir, started this town, and the water came up to the foot of Market Street.” Very terrible were some of the tales, grimly humorous the others, and the men in broadcloth and fine linen who told them had played their parts in them.

And now and again, when things got too bad, they would toll the city bell, and the Vigilance Committee turned out and hanged the suspicious characters. “A man didn't begin to be suspected in those days till he had committed at least one unprovoked murder,” said a calm-eyed, portly old gentleman.

I looked at the pictures around me, the noiseless, neat-uniformed waiter behind me, the oak-ribbed ceiling above, the velvety carpet beneath. It was hard to realize that even forty years ago you could see a man hanged with great pomp.

It may be this sense of possible disaster in the air that makes San Franciscan society go with so captivating a rush and whirl. Recklessness is in the air. I can't explain where it comes from, but there it is. The roaring winds off the Pacific make you drunk to begin with.

Remember that the men who stocked California in the fifties were physically, and, far as regards certain tough virtues, the pick of the earth. The inept and weakly died en route or went under in the days of construction. To this nucleus were added all the races of the Continent—French, Italian, German, and, of course, the Jew.

The result you can see in large-boned, deep-chested, delicate-handed women and long, elastic, well-built boys. It needs no little golden badge swinging from the watch-chain to mark the native son of the Golden West, the country-bred of California.

Him I love because he is devoid of fear, carries himself like a man, and has a heart as big as his looks. I fancy, too, he knows how to enjoy the blessings of life that his province so abundantly bestows upon him.

Well, if I lived in fairy-land, where cherries were as big as plums, plums as big as apples, and strawberries of no account, where the procession of the fruits of the seasons was like a pageant in a Drury Lane pantomime, and the dry air was wine, I should let business slide once in a way and kick up my heels with my fellows. The tale of the resources of California—vegetable and mineral—is a fairy tale. You can read it in books. You would never believe me.

The Monument to Robert Louis Stevenson.

This fountain was erected to the memory of the famous author in 1897, in Portsmouth Square. It was on this historical spot that Captain J. B. Montgomery, of the U. S. Sloop of War "Portsmouth," raised the American Flag, July 9, 1846. The memorial was designed by Mr. Bruce Porter and Mr. George Piper, the latter being also the sculptor. Robert Louis Stevenson took pleasure in frequenting this picturesque old plaza during his sojourn in San Francisco, and afterwards spoke of the town as being the most interesting of American cities.



The Marshall Monument, Colma, Sacramento County.



THE ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON FOUNTAIN, PORTSMOUTH SQUARE,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

(See Description.)

Bayard Taylor Visits California in 1849.

Ir. his "El Dorado," Mr. Taylor says :

Every newcomer in San Francisco is overtaken with a sense of complete bewilderment. The mind, however it may be prepared for an astonishing condition of affairs, cannot immediately push aside its old instincts of value and ideas of business, letting all past experiences go for naught and casting all its faculties for action, intercourse with its fellows or advancement in any path of ambition, into shapes which it never before imagined. As in the turn of the dissolving views, there is a period when it wears neither the old nor the new phase, but the vanishing images of the one and the growing perceptions of the other are blended in painful and misty confusion. One knows not whether he is awake or in some wonderful dream. Never have I had so much difficulty in establishing, satisfactorily to my own senses, the reality of what I saw and heard.

I was forced to believe many things, which in my communications to the *Tribune* I was almost afraid to write, with any hope of their obtaining credence. It may be interesting to give here a few instances of the enormous and unnatural value put upon property at the time of my arrival. The Parker House rented for \$110,000 yearly, at least \$60,000 of which was paid by gamblers, who held nearly all the second story. Adjoining it on the right was a canvas tent fifteen by twenty-five feet, called "El Dorado," and occupied likewise by gamblers, which brought \$40,000. On the opposite corner of the plaza, a building called the "Miners' Bank," used by Wright & Co., brokers, about half the size of a fire-engine house in New York, was held at a rent of \$75,000. A mercantile house paid \$40,000 rent for a one-story building of twenty feet front; the United States Hotel, \$36,000; the postoffice, \$7,000, and so on to the end of the chapter. A friend of mine, who wished to find a place for a law office, was shown a cellar in the earth about twelve feet square and six deep, which he could have at \$250 a month. One of the common soldiers at the battle of San Pasquale was reputed to be among the millionaires of the place, with an income of \$50,000 *monthly*. A citizen of San Francisco died insolvent to the amount of \$41,000 the previous autumn. His administrators were delayed in settling his affairs, and his real estate advanced so rapidly in value meantime, that after his debts were paid his heirs had a yearly income of \$40,000. These facts were indubitably attested; everyone believed them, yet hearing them talked of daily, as matters of course, one at first could not help feeling as if he had been eating of "the insane root."

The prices paid for labor were in proportion to everything else. The carman of Mellus, Howard & Co. had a salary of \$6,000 a year, and many others made from \$15 to \$20 daily. Servants were paid from \$100 to \$200 a month, but the wages of the rougher kinds of labor had fallen to about \$8 per day. Yet notwithstanding the number of gold-seekers who were returning enfeebled and disheartened from the mines, it was difficult to obtain as many workmen as the forced growth of the city demanded. A gentleman who arrived in April told me he then found but thirty or forty houses, the population was then so scant that not more than twenty-five persons would be seen in the streets at any one time. Now there were probably five hundred houses, tents and sheds, with a population, fixed and floating, of six thousand. People who had been absent six weeks came back and could scarcely recognize the place. Streets were regularly laid out, and already there were three piers, at which small vessels could discharge. It was calculated that the town increased daily from fifteen to thirty houses; its skirts were rapidly approaching the summits of the three hills on which it is located.

A curious result of the extraordinary abundance of gold and the facility with which fortunes were acquired struck me at the first glance. All business was transacted on so extensive a scale that the ordinary habits of solicitation and compliance on the one hand and stubborn cheapening on the other seemed to be entirely forgotten. You enter a shop to buy something; the owner eyes you with perfect indifference, waiting for you to state your want; if you object to the price you are at liberty to leave, for you need not expect to get it cheaper; he evidently cares little whether you buy it or not. One who has been some time in the country will lay down the money, without wasting words. The only exception I found to this rule was that of a sharp-faced Down-Easter just opening his stock, who was much distressed when his clerk charged me seventy-five cents for a coil of rope instead of one dollar. This disregard for all the petty arts of money making was really a refreshing feature of society. Another equally agreeable trait was the punctuality with which debts were paid, and the general confidence which men were obliged to place, perforce, in each other's honesty. Perhaps this latter fact was owing, in part, to the impossibility of protecting wealth, and consequent dependence on an honorable regard for the right of others.

"Law and Order." In Bayard Taylor's "El Dorado."

In all the large digging districts, which had been worked for some time, there were established regulations, which were faithfully observed. Alcaldes were elected, who decided on all disputes of right or complaints of trespass, and who had power to summon juries for criminal trials. When a new placer or gulch was discovered, the first thing done was to elect officers and extend the area of order. The result was, that in a district five hundred

miles long, and inhabited by 100,000 people, who had neither government, regular laws, rules, military or civil protection, nor even locks or bolts, and a great part of whom possessed wealth enough to tempt the vicious and depraved, there was as much security to life and property as in any part of the Union, and as small a proportion of crime. The capacity of a people for self-government was never so triumphantly illustrated. Never, perhaps, was there a community formed of more unpropitious elements; yet from all this seeming chaos grew harmony beyond what the most sanguine apostle of progress could have expected.

"Moral Effect of Gold." In Bayard Taylor's "El Dorado."

Abundance of gold does not always beget, as moralists tell us, a grasping and avaricious spirit. The principles of hospitality were as faithfully observed in the rude tents of the diggers as they could be by the thrifty farmers of the North and West. The cosmopolitan cast of society in California, resulting from the commingling of so many races and the primitive mode of life, gave a character of good-fellowship to all its members; and in no part of the world have I ever seen help more freely given to the needy, or more ready co-operation in any humane proposition. Personally, I can safely say that I never met with such unvarying kindness from comparative strangers.

"The Diggings on Mokelumne River." In Bayard Taylor's "El Dorado."

Our first move was for the river bottom, where a number of Americans, Sonorians, Kanakas and French were at work in the hot sun. The bar, as it was called, was nothing more nor less than a level space at the junction of the river with a dry arroyo or "gulch," which winds for about eight miles among the hills. It was hard and rocky, with no loose sand except such as had lodged between the large masses of stone, which must of course be thrown aside to get at the gold. The whole space, containing about four acres, appeared to have been turned over with great labor, and all the holes slanting down between the broken strata of slate to have been explored to the bottom. No spot could appear more unpromising to the inexperienced gold-hunter. Yet the Sonorians, washing out the loose dust and dirt which they scraped up among the rocks, obtained from \$10 to two ounces daily. The first party we saw had just succeeded in cutting a new channel for the shrunken waters of the Mokelumne, and were commencing operations on about twenty yards of the river-bed, which they had laid bare. They were ten in number, and their only implements were shovels, a rude cradle for the top layer of earth, and flat wooden bowls for washing out the sands. Baptiste took one of the bowls which was full of sand, and in five minutes showed us a dozen grains of bright gold. The company had made in the forenoon about three pounds; we watched them at their work till the evening, when three pounds more were produced, making an average of seven ounces for each man. The gold was of the purest quality and most beautiful color. When I first saw the men, carrying heavy stones in the sun, standing nearly waist-deep in water, and grubbing with their hands in the gravel and clay, there seemed to me little virtue in resisting the temptation to gold digging; but, when the shining particles were poured out lavishly from a tin basin, I confess there was a sudden itching in my fingers to seize the heaviest crowbar and the biggest shovel.

A Few Large Facts About California as It Is To-day.

The Stanford (Vinea) Vineyard is the largest in the world.

The San Diego Land and Town Company has the largest lemon orchard in the world,—60,000 trees are in bearing.

The largest fig orchard in the world is at Piru, Ventura County. It covers 720 acres.

The Prayer Book Cross in Golden Gate Park is the largest in the world and the most notable piece of stone work in the United States. There are ten stones in this cross larger than the largest in the famous pyramid of Cheops.

San Francisco Bay is the finest and safest in America. The Golden Gate entrance is about one mile wide, and broadens into several bays, having an area of 450 square miles and a shore line of 300 miles.

The largest tree in circumference now known to exist is the "General Grant," Tulare County, given by the United States surveyors at 109 feet. The tallest tree is the "Keystone," Calaveras County, 365 feet high.

The Leland Stanford Jr. University, the largest endowed in the United States, is located at Palo Alto, a few miles from San Jose.

The largest olive orchard is in Santa Clara County and contains over 7,000 trees, all bearing. Santa Clara County also has the largest seed farms in the world, producing one-half of the world's supply and shipping 400 tons annually.

In Stockton and vicinity there are more than twenty wells which yield natural gas in sufficient quantities to be of commercial value.

The largest prune orchard is that near Los Gatos, in Santa Clara County, of about 450 acres in full bearing.

San Francisco is the second whaling port of the world.

There are five sugar-beet factories in California.

The oldest water-power sawmill erected in this State, in 1834, is still standing at Mill Valley, Marin County.



VUE OF UNION SQUARE, SAN FRANCISCO.
Scene of the Jubilee Flower Show.

Official Letters of Thomas O. Larkin, United States Naval Agent in
San Francisco, to James Buchanan, Secretary of State, announcing
the Discovery of Gold.

San Francisco (Upper California), June 1, 1848.

SIR: I have to report to the State Department one of the most astonishing excitements and state of affairs now existing in this country that, perhaps, has ever been brought to the notice of the Government. On the American fork of the Sacramento, and Feather River, another branch of the same, and the adjoining lands, there has been discovered, within the present year, a placer, a vast tract of land containing gold in small particles. This gold thus far has been taken on the bank of the river from the surface to eighteen inches in depth, and is supposed deeper, and to extend over the country.

On account of the inconvenience of washing, the people have, up to this time, only gathered the metal on the banks, which is done simply with a shovel, filling a shallow dish, bowl, basket or tin pan with a quantity of black sand, similar to the class used on paper, and washing out the sand by movement of the vessel. It is now two or three weeks since the men employed in these washings have appeared in this town with gold to exchange for merchandise and provisions. I presume nearly \$20,000 of this gold has already been so exchanged. Some 200 or 300 men have remained up the river, or are gone to their homes for the purpose of returning to the placers and washing immediately with shovels, picks and baskets; many of them, for the first few weeks, depending on borrowing from others. I have seen the written statement of the work of one man for sixteen days, which averaged \$25 per day; others have, with a shovel and pan, or wooden bowl, washed out \$10 to even \$50 in a day. There are now some men yet washing who have \$500 to \$1,000. As they have to stand two feet deep in the river they work but a few hours in the day, and not every day in the week.

A few men have been down in boats to this port, spending twenty to thirty ounces of gold each—about \$300. I am confident that this town (San Francisco) has one-half of its tenements empty, locked up with the furniture, the owners—storekeepers, lawyers, mechanics and laborers—all gone to Sacramento with their families. Small parties, of five to fifteen men, have sent to this town and offered cooks \$10 to \$15 per day for a few weeks. Mechanics and teamsters, earning the year past \$5 to \$8 per day, have struck and gone. Several U. S. volunteers have deserted. The U. S. bark Anita, belonging to the army, now at anchor here, has but six men. One Sandwich Island vessel in port lost all her men, and engaged another crew at \$50 for the run of fifteen days to the Islands.

One American captain, having his men shipped on this coast in such manner that they could leave at any time, had them all on the eve of quitting, when he agreed to continue their pay and food; leaving one on board, he took a boat and carried them to the gold regions, furnishing tools and giving his men one-third. They have been gone a week. Common spades and shovels, one month ago worth \$1, will now bring \$10 at the gold regions. I am informed \$50 has been offered for one. Should this gold continue as represented, this town and others would be depopulated. Clerk's wages have risen from \$600 to \$1,000 per annum, and board; cooks, \$25 to \$30 per month. This sum will not be any inducement a month longer, unless the fever and ague appears among the washers. The "Californian," printed here, stopped this week. The "Star" newspaper office, where the new laws of Gov. Mason for this country are printing, has but one man left. A merchant, lately from China, has even lost his Chinese servants. Should the excitement continue through the year, and the whale ships visit San Francisco, I think they will lose almost all their crews. How Col. Mason can retain his men, unless he puts a force on the spot, I know not.

I have seen several pounds of this gold, and consider it very pure—worth, in New York, \$17 to \$18 per ounce; \$14 to \$16 in merchandise is paid for it here. What good or bad effect this gold region will have on California I cannot foretell. It may end this year, but I am informed that it will continue many years. Mechanics now waiting in this town are only waiting to finish some rude machinery, to enable them to obtain the gold more expeditiously and free from working in the river. Up to this time but few Californians have gone to the mines, being afraid the Americans will soon have trouble among themselves and cause disturbance to all around. I have seen some of the black sand, as taken from the bottom of the river (I should think in the States it would bring 25 to 50 cents per pound), containing many pieces of gold; they are from the size of the head of a pin to the weight of the eighth of an ounce. I have seen some weighing one-quarter of an ounce (\$4). Although my statements are almost incredible, I believe I am within the statements believed by every one here. Ten days back the excitement had not reached Monterey. I shall, within a few days, visit this gold mine, and will make another report to you. Inclosed you will have a specimen.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS O. LARKIN.

Hon. James Buchanan, Sec'y of State, Washington.

P. S.—This placer, or gold region, is situated on public land.

A second and longer dispatch continues the subject, and speaks in a more decided manner than the first did:

Monterey, California, June 28, 1848.

SIR: My last dispatch to the State Department was written in San Francisco the first of this month. In that I had the honor to give some information respecting the new "placer," or gold region, lately discovered on the branches of the Sacramento River. Since the writing of that dispatch, I have visited a part of the gold region and found it all I had heard and much more than I anticipated. The part that I visited was upon a fork of the American River, a branch of the Sacramento, joining the main river at Sutter's Fort. The place in which I found the people digging was about 25 miles from the fort by land.

I have reason to believe that gold will be found on many branches of the Sacramento and the Joaquin Rivers. People are already scattered over one hundred miles of land, and it is supposed that the "placer" extends from river to river. At present the workmen are employed within 10 or 20 yards of the river that they may be convenient to water. On Feather River there are several branches upon which the people are digging for gold. This is two or three days' ride from the place I visited.

At my camping place I found, on a surface of two or three miles on the banks of the river, some fifty tents, mostly owned by Americans. These had their families. There are no Californians who have taken their families as yet to the gold regions; but few or none will ever do it. Some from New Mexico may do so next year, but no Californians.

I was two nights at a tent occupied by eight Americans, viz: Two sailors, one clerk, two carpenters, and three daily workmen. These men were in company, had two machines, each made from 100 feet of boards (worth there \$150, in Monterey \$15—being one day's work), made similar to a child's cradle, 10 feet long, without the ends.

The two evenings I saw these eight men bring to their tents the labor of the day. I suppose they made each \$50 per day; their own calculation was two pounds of gold a day—four ounces to a man—\$64. I saw two brothers that worked together, and only worked by washing the dirt in a tin pan, weigh the gold they obtained in one day; the result was \$7 to one, \$82 to the other. There were two reasons for this difference: one man worked less hours than the other, and by chance had ground less impregnated with gold. I give this statement as an extreme case. During my visit I was an interpreter for a native of Monterey, who was purchasing a machine or canoe. I first tried to purchase boards and hire a carpenter for him. There were but a few hundred feet of boards to be had; for these the owner asked of me \$50 per hundred (\$500 per M), and a carpenter washing gold dust demanded \$50 per day for working. I at last purchased a log dug out, with a riddle and sieve made of willow bows on it, for \$120, payable in gold dust at \$14 per ounce. The owner excused himself for the price by saying he was two days in making it, and even then demanded the use of it until sunset. My Californian has told me since that himself, partner and two Indians obtained with this canoe eight ounces the first and five ounces the second day.

I am of the opinion that on the American fork, Feather River, and Copimes River there are nearly 2,000 people, nine-tenths of them foreigners. Perhaps there are 100 families, who have their teams, wagons and tents. Many persons are waiting to see whether the months of July and August will be sickly before they leave their present business to go to the "Placer." The discovery of this gold was made by some Mormons, in January or February, who for a time kept it a secret. The majority of those who are working there began in May. In almost every instance the men, after digging a few days, have been compelled to leave for the purpose of returning home to see their families, arrange their business, and purchase provisions. I feel confident in saying that there are fifty men in this "Placer" who have, on an average, \$1,000 each, obtained in May and June. I have not met with any person who had been fully employed in washing gold one month; most, however, appeared to have averaged an ounce per day. I think there must, at this time, be over 1,000 men at work upon the different branches of the Sacramento; putting their gains at \$10,000 per day, for six days in the week, appears to me not overrated.

Should this news reach the emigration of California and Oregon now on the road, connected with the Indian wars now impoverishing the latter country, we should have a large addition to our population; and should the richness of the gold region continue, our emigration in 1849 will be many thousands, and in 1850 still more. If our countrymen in California, as clerks, mechanics and workmen, will forsake employment at from \$2 to \$6 per day, how many more of the same class in the Atlantic States, earning much less, will leave for this country under such prospects? It is the opinion of many who have visited the gold regions the past and present months, that the ground will afford gold for many years, perhaps for a century. From my own examination of the rivers and their banks, I am of opinion that, at least for a few years, the golden products will equal the present year. However, as neither men of science, nor the laborers now at work, have made any explorations of consequence, it is a matter of impossibility to give any opinion as to the extent and richness of this part of California. Every Mexican who has seen the place says that throughout their republic there has never been any "placer like this one."

Could Mr. Polk and yourself see California as we now see it, you would think that a few thousand people, on 100 miles square of the Sacramento Valley, would yearly turn out of this river the whole price our country pays for the acquired territory. When I finished my first letter I doubted my own writing, and to be better satisfied, showed it to one of the principal merchants of San Francisco, and to Capt. Folsom, of the Quartermaster's Department, who decided at once I was far below the reality. You certainly will suppose from my two

letters that I am, like others, led away by the excitement of the day. I think I am not. In my last I inclosed a small sample of the gold dust, and I find my only error was in putting a value to the sand. At that time I was not aware how the gold was found; I now can describe the mode of collecting it.

A person without a machine, after digging off one or two feet of the upper ground, near the water (in some cases they take the top earth), throws into a tin pan or wooden bowl a shovel full of loose dirt and stones; then placing the basin an inch or two under water, continues to stir up the dirt with his hand in such a manner that the running water will carry off the light earth, occasionally, with his hand, throwing out the stones. After an operation of this kind for twenty or thirty minutes, a spoonful of small, black sand remains; this is, on a handkerchief or cloth, dried in the sun; the emerge is blown off, leaving the pure gold. I have the pleasure of inclosing a paper of this sand and gold which I, from a bucket of dirt and stones, in half an hour, standing at the edge of the water, washed out myself. The value of it may be \$2 or \$3.

The size of the gold depends in some measure upon the river from which it is taken, the banks of one river having larger grains of gold than another. I presume more than one-half of the gold put into pans or machines is washed out and goes down the stream; this is of no consequence to the washers, who care only for the present time. Some have formed companies of four or five men, and have a rough-made machine put together in a day, which works to much advantage; yet many prefer to work alone, with a wooden bowl or tin pan, worth fifteen or twenty cents in the States, but eight to sixteen dollars at the gold region. As the workmen continue, and materials can be obtained, improvements will take place in the mode of obtaining gold; at present it is obtained by standing in the water, and with much severe labor, or such as is called here severe labor.

How long this gathering of gold by the handfuls will continue here, or the future effect it will have on California, I cannot say. Three-fourths of the houses in the town on the Bay of San Francisco are deserted. Houses are sold at the prices of the ground lots. The effects are this week showing themselves in Monterey. Almost every house I had hired out is given up. Every blacksmith, carpenter and lawyer are leaving; brickyards, sawmills and ranchos are left perfectly alone. A large number of the volunteers at San Francisco and Sonoma have deserted; some have been retaken and brought back; public and private vessels are losing their crews; my clerks have had 100 per cent. advance offered them on their wages to accept employment. A complete revolution in the ordinary state of affairs is taking place; both of our newspapers are discontinued from want of workmen and the loss of their agencies; the Alcaldes have left San Francisco, and, I believe, Sonoma likewise; the former place has not a Justice of Peace left.

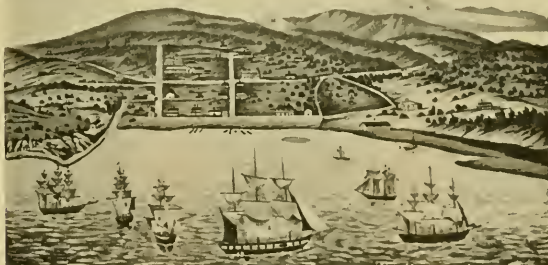
The second Alcalde of Monterey to-day joins the keepers of our principal hotel, who have closed their office and house, and will leave to-morrow for the golden rivers. I saw on the ground a lawyer, who was last year Attorney-General for the King of the Sandwich Islands, digging and washing out his ounce and a half per day; near him can be found almost all his brethren of the long robe, working in the same occupation.

To conclude: my letter is long, but I could not well describe what I have seen in less words, and I now can believe that my account may be doubted; if the affair proves a bubble, a mere excitement, I know not how we can all be deceived, as we are situated. Gov. Mason and his staff have left Monterey to visit the place in question, and will, I suppose, soon forward to this department his views and opinions on this subject. Most of the land, where gold has been discovered, is public land; there are on different rivers some private grants. I have three such, purchased in 1846 and '47, but have not learned that any private lands have produced gold, though they may hereafter do so.

I have the honor, dear sir, to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THOMAS O. LARKIN.

Hon. James Buchanan. Sec't of State, Washington City.



SAN FRANCISCO IN 1850.—From an old sketch.



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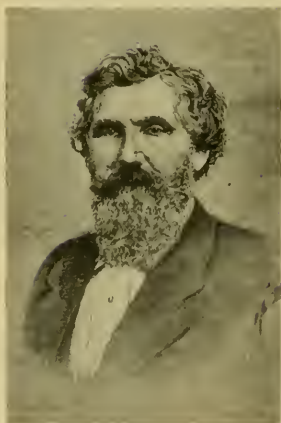
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JOHN M. WRIGHT,
Chairman Committee on Jetties and Dredgers
California Miners' Association.



THOMAS B. MCFARLAND.

Now and for the last eleven years Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California. Was also District and Superior Judge for twelve years in the counties of Nevada, Placer and Sacramento. Was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1850, and in that year came to California. Engaged in mining for the first three years after his arrival in this State, and after that has been continuously engaged here in professional and judicial work.



JOHN CURREY, LL. D.

Formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, a member of the Empire State Society of Sons of the American Revolution, an honorary member of the Society of California Pioneers, and a life member of the California Academy of Sciences, was born in Westchester County, New York, October 4, 1814. Arrived in California August 18, 1849, where he has resided since that date.



I. S. BELCHER,
Member Supreme Court Commission.



JOHN HAYNES,
Member Supreme Court Commission.



NILES SEARLS.

Hon. Niles Searls was born in Albany County, New York, December 22, 1825. Came across the plains, arriving on the Coast the first day of October, 1849, and settled in Nevada County, in which place he held his first office, as District Attorney, from 1852 until 1855, when he was elected District Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit. In 1877 Judge Searls was elected to the State Senate and served for several terms. Was appointed State Supreme Court Commissioner in 1885 and served as such until the death of Chief Justice Morrison in 1887, whom he succeeded as Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and served as such for nearly two years. Judge Searls was again appointed State Supreme Court Commissioner in February, 1892, which position he now holds. The Judge resides at Nevada City. Judge Searls' father died about two and a half years ago, aged 94 years.



JOHN H. JEWETT,
President of the California Golden Jubilee.



A. S. COOPER,
State Mineralogist.



W. C. VAN FLEET,
Justice Supreme Court.

Born in Ohio, March 24, 1852. Came to California in 1869. Elected Superior Judge of Sacramento County in 1884. Re-elected in 1890, being nominated by both political parties. Resigned in November, 1892, and removed to San Francisco. Appointed by Governor Justice of Supreme Court in May, 1894, and elected to that bench in November, 1894, for term ending January, 1899.



CHAS. T. WILDER.

Born in Illinois, July 12, 1866. Went to Hawaiian Islands 1869. Appointed Hawaiian Consul-General at San Francisco by President Dule, June, 1893. Was educated in the East. Before appointment was connected with the Wilder S. S. Co., Wilder & Co., and Kahului Railroad Co., all under the management of William C. Wilder, his father.



R. C. SARGENT, OF STOCKTON.

Is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Thornton, Grafton County. He arrived in California in '49. He came all the way from Chicago by ox-team and settled in Ringgold, where he built the first house. Mr. Sargent has been a staunch Republican since the outbreak of the Civil War. He has represented his district in four sessions of the General Assembly of California. He is a member of Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Woodbridge, and of Woodbridge Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. R. C. Sargent and his brothers, J. L. and J. P. Sargent, crossed the plains together.



H. C. SHAW, OF STOCKTON.

H. C. Shaw was born at Stenben, Washington County, Maine, November 9, 1833, and comes of an old New England family. Mr. Shaw was Master of the Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M., two years, and is a member of Stockton Chapter and Stockton Commandery in the Grand Commandery of California. He has held the offices from Junior Deacon to Junior Warden. He also belongs to Stockton Lodge of I. O. O. F.



DR. ASA CLARK, OF STOCKTON.

Dr. Asa Clark, pioneer Californian, born in New York in 1824, arrived in California in 1849; located in Placerville, where he practiced medicine until 1861, when he went to Stockton to enter upon the discharge of his duties as Assistant Physician at the State Insane Asylum, to which office he had been previously appointed. Dr. Clark is now the Superintendent at the Insane Asylum.



CHAS. T. CONLAN.

POLICE JUDGE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Born September 6th, 1864, at Sacramento, Cal. Was Prosecuting Attorney in Police Court from 1887 to 1891, Judge from 1893 to present time. He received the largest vote ever cast in San Francisco.



AMOS MECARTNEY.

Born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, arrived in California, 1849.

California State Harbor Commissioners.



P. J. HARNEY.

E. L. COLNON, President.

F. S. CHADBOURNE.



I. W. LEES.

I. W. Lees was born in Lancaster, England, April 6, 1830. He arrived in California in 1849. He entered the service of the Police Department of San Francisco as a patrolman in 1852, and has been continuously connected with the Department ever since. Mr. Lees rose rapidly in the service, was for a long time Chief of Detectives and in 1897, on the retirement of Chief Crowley, was elected Chief of Police.



J. H. WIDBER, Deceased.

J. H. Widber was born in Portland, Me., in 1828. He came to California early in 1849. Mr. Widber was a member of the Board of Education of the City and County of San Francisco for six years, and served as Superintendent of Schools for two years. He was elected City and County Treasurer in 1892, and was re-elected in 1890, 1892 and 1894. Mr. Widber died in 1895.



JAMES MOFFITT.

James Moffitt was born in Ireland in 1827. In 1849 he came to California and entered into the printing business, meeting with marked success from the beginning. At that time he had the only plant capable of printing and running off the daily papers of San Francisco. Mr. Moffitt is still engaged in active pursuits, being a member of the firm of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, Vice-President of the First National Bank, and Director of the Oakland Bank of Savings.



H. I. FISHER.

Secretary of the Parade Committee, California Golden Jubilee.



E. B. POND.

E. B. Pond, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, was born in the Empire State, September 7, 1833. He arrived in California in 1854. He was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1882, and was re-elected in 1884. At the expiration of his four years of service he received the nomination as Mayor, and was elected by a very large majority. His administration was so acceptable to the people that he received the nomination again and was re-elected in 1888. Mr. Pond is the President of the San Francisco Savings Union, one of the strongest and safest financial institutions in the State.



B. A. BECKER.

Mr. Becker was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1832. He arrived in California in 1849 and entered into mining pursuits. Soon afterward went into the mercantile business. Finding that he was not adapted for this calling, he secured a position in a banking house, and gradually worked himself up to the honorable position of President of the German Savings and Loan Society, one of the oldest and soundest of the institutions of its kind on the Coast. Mr. Becker is extremely popular with all classes, and has long been a prominent member of several German societies.

This article is copied from the San Francisco *Call* and is a write-up of San Joaquin County. It shows how the school stands both at home and abroad.

A GREAT SCHOOL.

The Stockton Business College, an Old, Reliable Institution.



WM. C. RAMSEY.

A general description of the City of Stockton, and especially an edition like this, would be incomplete without mention of this educational institution that has been an important factor in molding the educational status of the State.

The Stockton Business College has a record and standing among educators and business men not possessed by any similar school on the Coast for thorough, efficient work. Its record has been an open book for a quarter of a century. And its diploma is a thing of value and a passport into the business world to any one who possesses it. This school has ever been growing in size and influence, broadening its course, extending its range of territory from which it gathers its patrons, and all the time giving a thoroughly practical education, up-to-date and suited to the wants of all.

Mr. Ramsey, the proprietor, is a business man, prompt and methodical, who understands and appreciates the need of those under his charge. Everything about the school is under his supervision. This accounts for the fact that their graduates are so much sought after by those who require thoroughly prepared, conscientious help.

The teachers of the school are not alone teachers of the first rank, who hold their positions by reason of their ability, preparation and experience, but they are progressive citizens, and from them the students become imbued with a spirit of push that develops them into solid business men. The number and scope of their courses are so broad that they include all that is practical. Without extra tuition, over fifty studies are taught, but the faculty is so large that each is a specialist in the work done by him.

The school occupies all of two entire buildings—about 30,000 square feet of floor room—and is fitted up as only years of experience could suggest and a desire to please furnish. During the past year students from eleven different States, besides Mexico, Hawaii and Japan, were enrolled.

There is one feature of the college that is not found at any similar school in the West, and that is its home. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, together with the teachers, live in the same building with the students.

Does it pay to spend four or five years studying obsoles and ornamental branches, a knowledge of which will be of no practical value in life? The youth that is to take a classical course of study and become a professional man may find it profitable, but forty-nine out of every fifty of our boys and girls would be far better prepared by a good common school and commercial education for the duties of life, and at a saving of three or four years' time. Time is money, and the best prepared are the most successful.



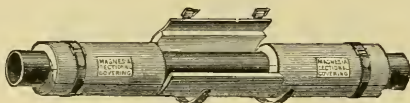
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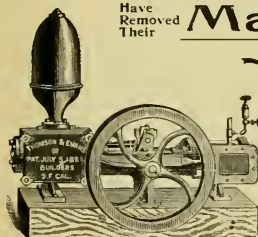
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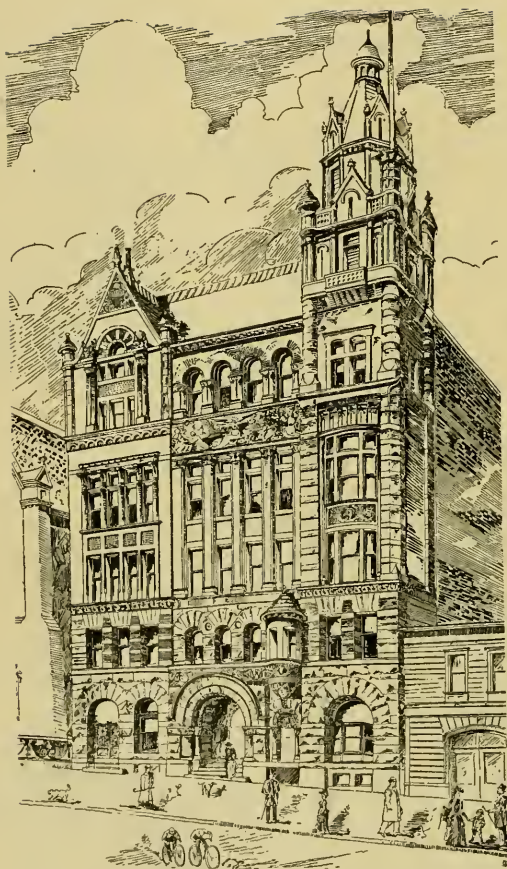
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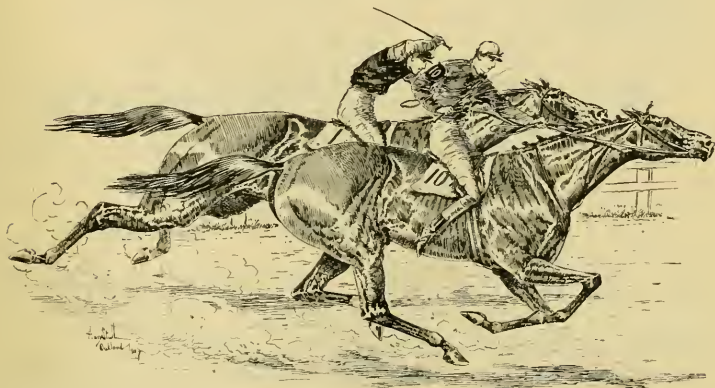
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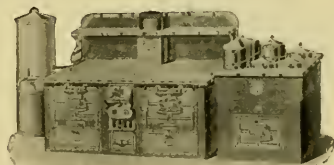
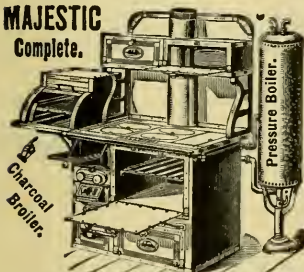


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Stockton & Tuolumne County Railroad.



MRS. ANNIE KLINE RIKERT.

The Stockton & Tuolumne County Railroad, the "woman's railroad," is the result of the mining needs of California. Mrs. Annie Kline Rikert, the President of the Company, was a pioneer in the silver mines of East Calico, the Alhambra and Golconda being among them. Silver declining, she prospected successfully and located and secured many valuable gold mines in Tuolumne County, the Pina Blanco, Mascot, Big Gun and Oro Madre being some of these. She learned the value and the needs of the mining interests,—a short, direct railroad to leading points. Stockton, on tide water, and Copperopolis, Rossland, Rawhide, Sonora, Soulsbyville and Summersville, mining towns, are all in an east line sixty miles long, ending 3,000 feet above the sea. This gives the idea in brief.

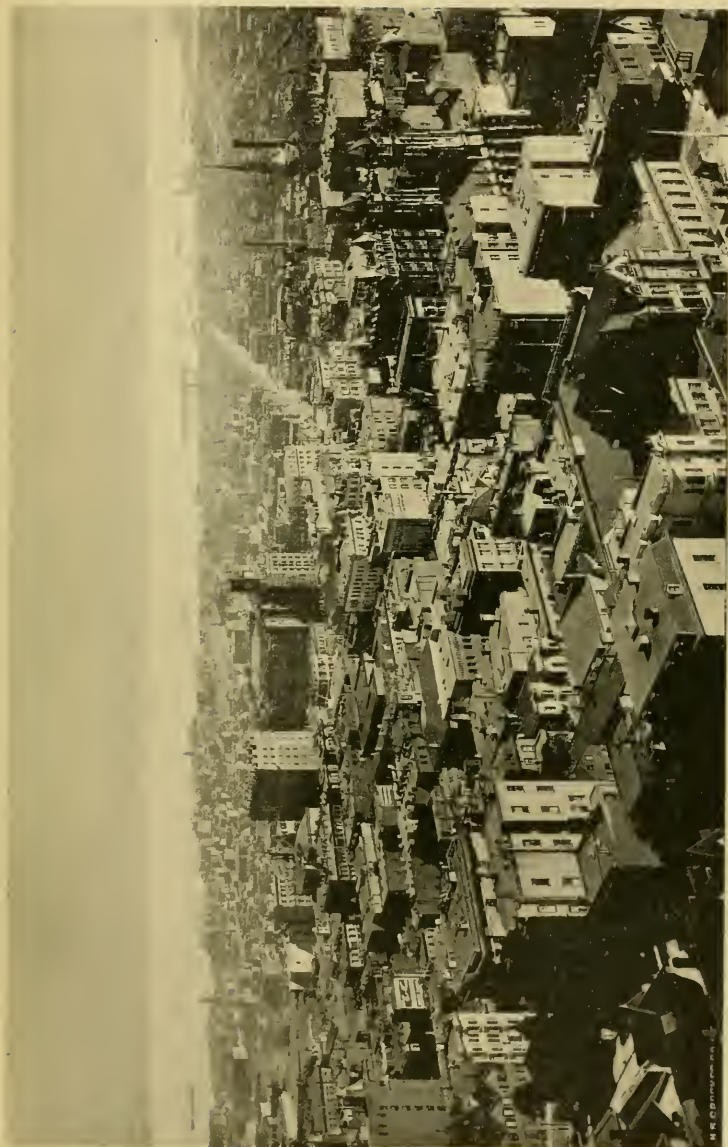
Thousands of tons of material are needed for the mines. Thousands of tons of ores and concentrates will need to come out. Vast amounts of hay, grain, copper, lime, slate, granite, marble, fruit and lumber seek transportation.

Mrs. Rikert frequently viewed this ideal line, and believed a road could be built over it, and is doubly gratified to have her opinion confirmed by the engineer of the Company in a preliminary survey.

The capital stock is \$1,000,000, with shares at \$100, and 60,000 subscribed at organization. Tuolumne County citizens assure a subscription of \$100,000, with every prospect of doubling it. Other business women are interested, and business men of brains and capital are taking hold with money to build the road without bonding it, making it a people's road, with dividends at once.

The other officers of the corporation are: Jabish Clement, Vice-President; Mrs. Maggie Downing Brainard, Treasurer; R. S. Clarke, Secretary; and these, with Hannah Lewella Lane and Mrs. E. T. Gould, are Directors. Henry A. Brainard of San Jose is Chief Engineer.

Trains are expected to move by August. The present office of the Company is at Room 1, Grand Hotel, San Francisco.



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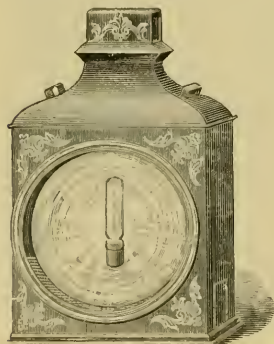
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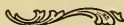
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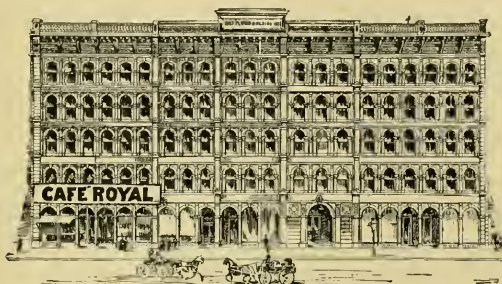
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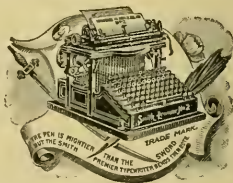
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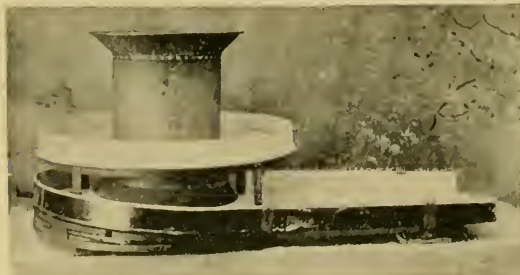
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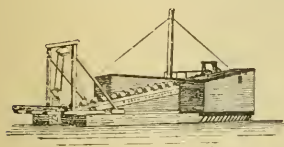
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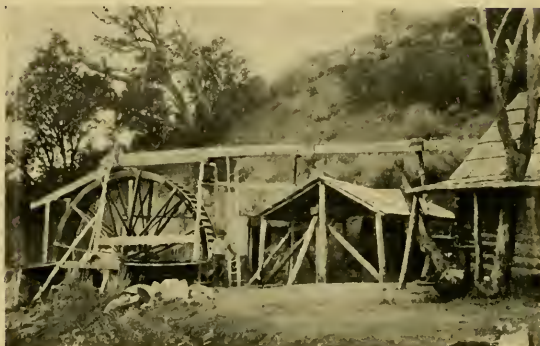
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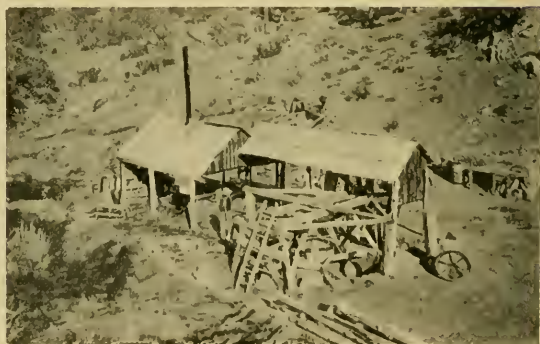
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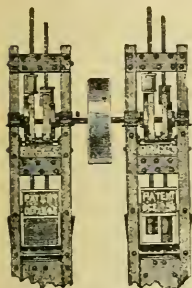
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I was always in favor of Stamps, thinking they were the only thing to reduce Ore, but after running this Mill I am more than convinced that Stamps are a thing of the past, and, when millmen and mine-owners realize this, your sales will be very great.

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Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed): JAMES SIMPSON, Supt. and Manager.

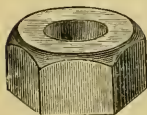
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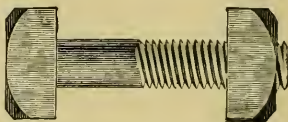
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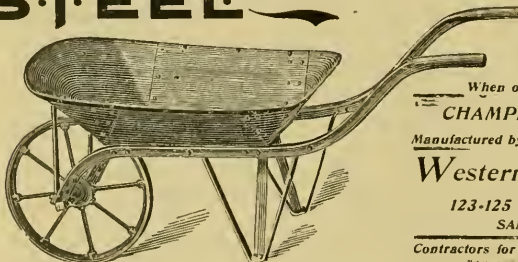
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Contractors for Structural Steel and Plate Work.



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Incorporated September, 1886.

Paid-up Capital,	-	-	-	\$1,000,000.
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	625,000.

DIRECTORS:

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G. W. SCOTT,
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*A General Banking Business Transacted. Issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits.
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Every year is a Jubilee Year,
Every day is a day of rejoicing,
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FOR THOSE
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Are you one of them?

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THE "All-the-Year-Round" feature of leading California resorts does more perhaps than all else to distinguish them from like establishments in other parts of the world. Climatic conditions are such as to make them quite as attractive in midwinter as in midsummer, and the element of health is even more conspicuous during that period—from November to April—so much dreaded in countries where the seasons are marked by radical climatic contrasts.

Tens of thousands of visitors from all points of the civilized world testify to the superiority of Hotel del Monte, its matchless elegance and beauty, its charming climate, and reasonable rates—unquestionably in the lead of all American watering places.

The Lybeck Cycle Skating Rink

HOWARD STREET,
Between Third and Fourth,
Is the most complete Rink in
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THE ONLY RINK WHERE THE DANIELS FOOT CYCLE IS USED.



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Lybeck



MUSIC EVERY EVENING.

Projectroscope, Moving Pictures and other Attractions;—all included in the price of admission.

Open 9:30 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 P. M. to
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EXPERIENCED
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General Admission, . 10 Cents.
Ladies' Skates, . . . Free.
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YOU MUST HAVE *Evaporated Vegetables*

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MANUFACTURERS OF

EVAPORATED VEGETABLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Potatoes, Onions, Carrots, Cabbage,
Turnips, String Beans, Tomatoes, Parsnips, Etc.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

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*The Greatest Table Water on Earth.
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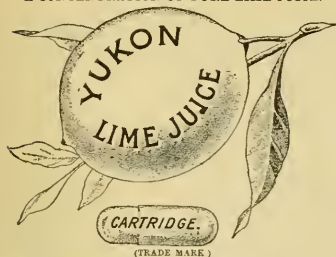
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OFFICE:

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Yukon Lime Juice Cartridge or Capsule TRADE NAME.
A CONCENTRATION OF PURE LIME JUICE.



Each Cartridge Contains the Active Properties of One Whole Lime.

From Dr. S. F. LONG, Ex-Member S. F. Board of Health.

The value of Lime Juice as an antiscorbutic has long been demonstrated by years of use, and is admitted by all medical authorities. The tendency of the expressed Juice to undergo, after long standing, chemical changes to its disadvantage, has been one of the objections to its use in that form.

Yukon Lime Juice Cartridge, as prepared by Messrs. Scott & Gilbert, contains all the valuable properties of the Lime in a concentrated form, and as it should remain unaltered in any climate, must prove an indispensable part of the outfit of any one contemplating remaining where scurvy is apt to result, through an absence of fruit or vegetable diet.

Yours truly, S. F. LONG, M. D.

L. N. McQUESTEN, "The Father of the Yukon," says:

Having resided a number of years in the Yukon district, and knowing the needs of its people, I can safely say that Lime Juice is almost as necessary as food.

The inability to secure fresh fruits and vegetables makes it a positive duty for all people to guard against Scurvy. Yukon Lime Juice Cartridges, containing all the beneficial properties of the Lime, I consider the best preparation I have seen, and recommend its use by all people residing or intending to reside in the Yukon district.

Packed in metal boxes of 100 Cartridges, thoroughly protected from moisture, and guaranteed to keep indefinitely in any climate.

Price, \$1.00 per box.

In other words—100 FRESH LIMES FOR \$1.00. Prepared only by

SCOTT & GILBERT,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S. A.

PROSPECTORS FOR THE YUKON

Must Bear in Mind That an Antiscorbutic Is as Necessary as Food in That Region.

SCURVY

is almost sure to follow the cessation of a fresh fruit and vegetable diet unless Lime Juice is used regularly.

The rigors of the Arctic climate render it impossible to keep commercial Lime Juice there, consequently old Yukoners have been driven out every winter through the ravages of Scurvy.

Yukon Lime Juice Cartridge

or CAPSULE. A concentration of pure Lime Juice. Is not a substitute for limes, but is the quintessence of the lime itself. Is simply the sour or antiscorbutic properties of the lime itself concentrated into a cartridge, which, by simply dissolving same in a small glass of water, produces a glass of pure Lime Juice.



PROPERTY OF NATOMA VINEYARD COMPANY.

CONSISTING of 8,000 acres of land situated on the foothills of the Sierras, on the south bank of the American River, about eighteen miles east of Sacramento, and near the town of Folsom. There are 1,300 acres in bearing vines, producing 5,000 tons per annum. Winery contains cooperage, with a capacity of 600,000 gallons, and has all modern appliances. The wines and brandies made by this Company have a high reputation both at home and abroad. Received World's Fair medal and diploma for table grapes.

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RUBBER AND OIL GOODS FOR KLONDIKE.

Rubber Blankets, Rubber Mittens, Rubber Gloves, Oil Clothing, Oil Sacks for Packing, Combination Ponchos, Leather Sole Rubber Boots.

"CRACK PROOF" RUBBER BOOTS Will outwear Three ordinary pair of Boots.

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Beware of Imitations.

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GRAND HOTEL **C**AFE

Established
1867 ..



THE OAKLAND BANK OF SAVINGS,

Cor. Broadway and 12th St., Oakland, Cal.

INCORPORATED 1867.

Authorized Capital.....	\$1,000,000 00	Reserve and Contingent Fund	\$ 157,889 84
Capital Paid In	480,000 00	Deposits December 31, 1897	5,210,540 76

OFFICERS:

ISAAC L. REQUA, President,	W. W. GARTHWAITE, Cashier.
HENRY ROGERS, Vice-President,	E. C. HAGAR, Assistant Cashier.

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James Moffit,	E. A. Haines,	Horace Davis,
Isaac L. Requa,	George H. Collins,	William Clift.

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A Large Burglar and Fireproof SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for the safe keeping of valuables. Small Steel Safes for Individual Renters, from \$5 to \$50 per annum.



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Smokeless
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Powder.

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330 MARKET STREET,

WORKS AT
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People attending the

. . . . *Great Furniture Sale*

— AT THE —

PATTOSSIEN CO.,

And buying CARPETS and FURNITURE in the big house, will have
THEIR FARE PAID to and from the store.

134 Carloads Have Arrived . . .

From the WEST MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO., which was bought
for a trifle, because the firm needed cash.

Furniture and Carpets Are Now Going at Your Own Price.

Fine Polished Bedroom Sets are going at	\$13.50
Latest Styles Parlor Sets are going at	25.00
7 Feet Long Opaque Shades are going at	30c
Handsome Brussels Carpets are going at, per yard	50c
Latest Patterns of Velvet Carpets are going at, per yard	80c
\$5.00 and \$4.00 Pictures of all styles are going at	\$ 1.00

STOVES AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

In fact the entire stock will go at the same proportions during this sale at the

PATTOSSIEN CO.,

Sixteenth and Mission Streets.

A NECESSITY

For Mines
Chlorination Works

P. & B. PAINT

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Our other Manufactures

For Sale Everywhere . . .

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BUILDING PAPER

Los Angeles.

PARAFFINE PAINT CO.

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HERE'S A CHANCE FOR YOU!

WE WANT A FEW GOOD MINING MEN . . .

To join us in the BEST planned enterprise yet organized for the

Alaska and Klondike Gold Fields.

To these we offer very favorable terms.

A limited amount of stock for sale at ground floor rates. The most liberal offer yet made. Investigation solicited.
For particulars, call or address,

ALASKA ELECTRIC EXPLORATION AND MINING CO. . . . OF . . .
SAN FRANCISCO

Capital Stock, \$1,000,000.

Incorporated under the laws of California.

Room 1, Third Floor, Mills Building.

J. HOWARD WATSON, President.
W. R. FORREST, Treasurer.

S. P. WESTON, Vice-President.
W. T. HANFORD, San Francisco Agent.

LESLIE MAXWELL, Secretary.

Yukon Co-operative Mining and Trading Co.

LIMITED.

Incorporated November 15, 1897.

Superior Advantages are offered by this Company to a limited number of persons who may desire to better their fortunes in the Land of Gold.

LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO APRIL 14, 1898,

— FOR —

St. Michaels, the Yukon and Tributaries to Dawson City.

At Passenger accommodations.

A journey of Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Stronger in person and better in health on reaching destination than when starting.

An equal interest and voice in all the Company's affairs.

No Delay. The fast river boats owned by the Company will leave immediately on arrival at St. Michaels for the Yukon and Dawson City, under control of Capt. C. D. Brownfield, one of the most experienced and careful river pilots and engineers in the Northwest.

No Trouble About Supplies. All supplies are purchased at San Francisco wholesale rates by the Company, and delivered at Dawson City at the same figures, with low rates of freight added.

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE from SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., or SEATTLE, WASH., to DAWSON CITY, including Berth and Meals..... \$200
200 POUNDS OF PERSONAL BAGGAGE FREE.

Tickets should be secured at once.

No tickets or stock for sale after March 15th.

For passage and full information, apply in person or by letter to

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Rooms 16-17, No. 318 PINE STREET,

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ESTABLISHED
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Assaying Courses

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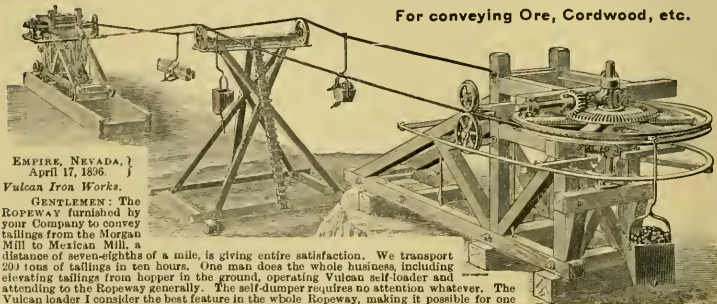
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VULCAN ROPEWAY.

With AUTOMATIC ORE LOADER and
VULCAN AUTOMATIC DUMPING DEVICE

For conveying Ore, Cordwood, etc.



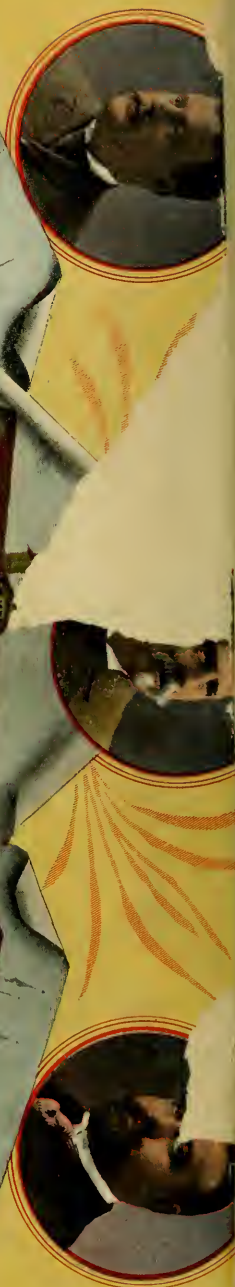
EMPIRE, NEVADA, }
April 17, 1896. }
Vulcan Iron Works.

GENTLEMEN: The
Ropeway furnished by
your Company to convey
tailings from the Morgan
Mill to Mexican Mill, a

distance of seven-eighths of a mile, is giving entire satisfaction. We transport
200 tons of tailings in ten hours. One man does the whole business, including
elevating tailings from hopper in the ground, operating Vulcan self-loader and
attending to the Ropeway generally. The self-dumper requires no attention whatever. The
Vulcan loader I consider the best feature in the whole Ropeway, making it possible for one
man to load 200 tons in ten hours.

Yours very truly, J. P. WOODBURY, Supt.

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Races Every Day. Racing starts at 2 p.m.

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No. 5. Secretary's office, paddock and jockey's observatory.
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Electric Car Lines—Kearny and Mission Street Cars every three minutes, direct to Track without change
The Track is reached by all routes in from thirty to forty minutes. Drive by Balboa Boulevard.

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